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Part One
Pages 1-8

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MR. CROKER PROPHESIES

He Predicts an Increased Tax Rate for New-York City.

PARTING SHOTS FOR MAYOR STRONG

Before Sailing for England He Criticises the Municipal Government and Praises Tammany and J. C. Sheehan.

Richard Croker will sail for Europe this morning on the steamship St. Louis of the American Line. His sons, Richard and Herbert, will go with him.

Mr. Croker goes abroad at this time to superintend his racing interests in England. He has horses entered in all of the most important contests on the English turf, including one for the Derby.

He spent yesterday at his office, at 111 Broadway, and almost all of his political friends and many of his personal friends called there to say good-bye to him. He will remain in London until the racing season is almost over, unless he changes his present plans.

When seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, he talked with considerable interest of political affairs in this city. He reiterated his statement that he was out of active politics, but he added:

"I will repeat what I said at the dinner at the Savoy Hotel: Whenever my advice is sought for by any of my friends in the Democratic organization of Tammany Hall I am ready to give it to them. I will do anything that I can do at any time for my friends. The leaders of Tammany are as sincere and earnest and as honest a set of men as I have ever met with in this or any other country."

Mr. Croker then talked about Tammany methods and the methods of the "so-called reformers," as he put it.

"What is the result of this reform?" he asked. Then answering the question himself, he said:

"A higher tax rate, and the promise of a higher one still for next year; a Police Department that is apparently all out of joint; scandals that would have been regarded as appalling had Tammany officials been guilty of them; no great public improvements in progress. And we have had only fourteen months of reform.

"As a matter of fact, it is very well known that conservative people and all acquainted with the science of municipal government are ready to admit that the so-called reform administration of Mayor Strong and his associates has proved a failure.

"I say this in no spirit of unkindness. I simply state what is an accepted fact. I would not arouse an unhappy thought in the breast even of the humblest of reformers.

"But I will venture the prediction now that the taxes for this year under the Strong administration will not be far from $2.15 on the $100, and this will be based upon enhanced valuations of property. Watch and see how nearly right I am.

"The last tax rate under Tammany was $1.79. Tammany's adversaries have all along proclaimed that we had some trick by which the taxes were kept down. The only trick that I know of was a just regard for economical and prudent municipal government administered by experienced men in every department from the Mayor's chair down.

"When Mayor Strong's administration was ushered in, the Commissioners of Accounts were furnished with a special fund of $100,000 with which to ferret out the corruption of Tammany officeholders. The Commissioners had the use of this fund for nearly a year. As a result of their diligent hunt for Tammany's wickedness, they have made the wonderful disclosure that a clerk in the Register's office was guilty of a clerical error involving the sum of $1.88. According to Tammany's adversaries the departments were honeycombed with corruption, and fraud was a matter of daily routine—to the aggregate amount of $1.88 aforesaid.

"What are the people of New-York County getting in return for the increased taxes and the enhanced valuations of their property? Well, they have secured a Street Cleaning Department with a Commissioner provided with $3,250,000 to do the work we had $1,800,000 for. If Tammany had run the appropriations for cleaning the streets up to $3,250,000, the Chamber of Commerce would have had a dozen meetings a month to denounce us, and Charles Stewart Smith would have held a meeting in Cooper Union and made a speech.

"During the fourteen months of the alleged reform administration we have witnessed, among other things, an unfortunate and happily an unsuccessful attack upon the credit of the city. If such a thing has happened within this short period under the present administration, what will be the result after three years of it?

"The manifold robberies which the Police Department appears powerless to prevent are a matter of the greatest concern to all. They demonstrate to my mind that there is a lack of confidence between the rank and file of the Police Department and their superiors, who, it is conceded, are lacking in experience and police acumen.

"If such a state of things had existed under Tammany the organization would have been disintegrated. The Committee of Seventy and all the other committees of professional reformers would have been after us.

"As to the Fire Department, the department that was organized and built up by Tammany, what do we find? Nothing, except that fire insurance rates have been advanced 10 per cent. within the last six months.

"For a contrast to all this the mind turns to the great improvements, viaducts, public buildings, low taxes, a well-ordered city in every department under Tammany."

Speaking of the internal affairs of the Tammany organization, Mr. Croker said:

"I love Tammany, and I shall always love the organization. John C. Sheehan is capable and trustworthy, and, no matter what construction is put upon his leadership by outsiders, he will not be swerved from his course. He is a man who is doing right, who will always do right, and he will be appreciated. If he does wrong, he will quickly be condemned inside, as well as outside, of the organization; but such a contingency will not, I am very sure, arise.

"He took a Republican district and in two years he changed it into a solidly Democratic district. He has worked himself up step by step, until he has become the natural leader of Tammany Hall. Tammany is harmonious, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Tammany has loved me and honored me, and I am profoundly grateful, and, mark my words, Tammany will love, honor, and admire John C. Sheehan."

Mr. Croker will return to this country in time to participate in the Presidential campaign of this year.

A MORTON DINNER IN WASHINGTON

New-York Republican Congressmen Boom the Governor for the Presidential Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The much-heralded second indorsement by the New-York Republicans in Congress of the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Morton was given to-night, in the form of a dinner at a local hotel. All the Republican members of the delegation were there except Messrs. Wilson of Brooklyn, Daniels of Buffalo, and Foote of Port Henry, who were not in the city.

Representative Odell of the Newburg district, the man who brought the Morton resolutions to Washington last week for the signatures of his colleagues, acted as toast master and directed the after-dinner speeches into channels most eulogistic of Mr. Morton. All the gentlemen present, with one or two exceptions, helped inflate the Morton boom.

It is denied that any dispatches were received from Thomas C. Platt relative to the dinner, it being the desire of the New-York Republicans here to convey the idea to their constituents and the country that this was purely a spontaneous outburst in favor of Morton.

Mr. Odell's father, B. B. Odell, Sr., of Newburg, and D. S. Alexander of Buffalo were the only Republicans present outside of the Congressional delegation.

The Morton men assume that this second declaration of their devotion to New-York's Governor will have an electrifying effect on the country. They refuse to recognize the fact which is so patent to the friends of the other candidates, that the country is not disposed to take Mr. Morton's candidacy seriously.

It is regarded here as somewhat significant that no Republicans could be found except the signers of the Morton resolutions to attend the dinner and speak a good word for the candidate. As a matter of fact, Morton's name is not mentioned here except in a humorous way by others than the handful of New-Yorkers who have received instructions from Mr. Platt, and who are trying to create the impression that they think Morton's candidacy is a serious effort.

SAVED BY A FREIGHT CONDUCTOR

A Hudson River Passenger Train Narrowly Escapes a Wrecking.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—The presence of mind of a conductor on a freight train saved the 6 o'clock train out of New-York, on the the Hudson River Railroad from destruction last night. A south-bound freight broke in two at Low Point while switching on the middle track, and pulled out a drawhead, which dropped on the down track, and was picked up by the tender of an engine drawing a south-bound passenger train, the trucks of which were spread apart. Fortunately, the train was not derailed.

The freight was backed out on the down track after the passenger train had passed, and just then a brakeshoe dropped on a frog and threw two cars across the northbound track. The freight conductor remembered that the New-York train was due, and, seizing a red lantern, rushed down the track, running as fast as he could, swinging the lantern as he ran. The engineer of the approaching train saw him and brought his train to a halt a few feet from the wreck. The conductor is said to have fallen in a faint from the reaction when he realized how narrow the escape had been from a terrible disaster.

General Roadmaster Eggleston repaired to the spot with a wrecking train, and in two hours, traffic was resumed. The men had to work in the face of a bitter cold wind, with the thermometer at zero, and it was found necessary to carry the wrecking tools half a mile. Considering this condition of affairs, the escape of the passenger train, with its load of human freight, from being wrecked, is a cause of much thankfulness.

TRAIN RAN INTO THEIR CUTTER

One Killed, Two Mangled, at Bedford, Ohio—A Boy's Escape.

BEDFORD, Ohio, Feb. 18.—Bedford was the scene of a terrible accident this morning. Alfred Whitaker, a well-known Democratic politician and business man, was instantly killed; Dana Cannon, twelve years old, his stepson, is hovering between life and death; John Rich, a hired man, was mangled, but may live, and Thomas Cannon, by extraordinary presence of mind, escaped injury.

Mr. Whitaker early this morning started for Bedford in a cutter, taking Rich along as driver. Mr. Whitaker intended to take the 8 A. M. Connoton Valley train for Cleveland, where he was in the oil business. Thomas and Dana Cannon were on their way to school. At the Race Street crossing of the Connoton Valley Railroad a train was noticed approaching at full speed, and Thomas Cannon leaped from the cutter into a snowdrift.

The engineer saw the party, and whistled a warning. Whitaker reached for the lines, but the hired man whipped up the horse, and in an instant the engine was upon them. Whitaker was hurled thirty feet, and his head came in contact with a fence post. His body was frightfully bruised. Dana Cannon was cut about the head and body and will probably die. John Rich may recover, but his injuries are serious. The horse was killed.

DARTMOUTH STUDENTS HAPPY

Those Suspended for "Horning" a Professor to Return at Once.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 18.—At chapel exercises at Dartmouth College this morning, President Tucker said that the Faculty had decided that the students who were suspended for "horning" the Professor of History might return at once. Such action was wholly unexpected, and caused great rejoicing. The most that was hoped for was such mitigation of the punishment as would allow the suspended students to come back at the beginning of next term.

The action taken at the mass meeting on Saturday, when it was voted that "horning" was a clumsy method of bringing grievances to the attention of the authorities, and other creditable action taken by the students since the midnight demonstration, doubtless led to the happy ending of the matter.

Package of Jewelry Detained.

A package of jewelry, consisting of two pairs of diamond earrings, two rings, two brooches set with diamonds, two bracelets set with diamonds, and a gold watch and chain, was taken to the seizure room at the Barge Office yesterday, under a formal charge of undervaluation.

The right of seizure is not clear, because the articles are in transit to Mexico, having been sent from London to the United States Express Company to be forwarded. They are therefore not seized, but are detained until they can be suitably bonded. The customs appraisers say that they have been invoiced at 75 per cent. under their value.

To Present the Corean Minister.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—An interesting ceremony will take place at the White House at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning when the new Minister from Corea to the United States will be formally presented to President Cleveland and will be officially recognized in his diplomatic capacity.

Secretary Olney will make the presentation. The Minister will be accompanied by members of his suite, and the qualnt gowns and unique hats of the Coreans will give the proceeding an Oriental air.

Fire in Rector Graham's Home.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The handsome residence of the Rev. Samuel T. Graham, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, this city, was badly damaged by fire late this afternoon. The fire was caused by a defective flue, and the damage to building and furniture is estimated at $6,000, fully insured.

As the American table water of sparkling purity and excellence, the Arethusa Spring Water leads, having club, hotel, and family patronage. Try it.—Adv.

HE SHOT TO KILL THREE

A German Laborer Murdered His Wife in Brooklyn.

HIS SON AND GRANDCHILD DYING

His Deed Premeditated for Weeks—When Apprehended the Police with Difficulty Prevented His Lynching.

Crazed by jealousy and thirsting for vengeance because his family and friends had deserted him, Franz Michael Schwab, a German laborer, fifty-five years old, of 198 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, shot and killed his wife Katrina and then sent a bullet through the skull of his son Bernard, and another through the chest of Bernard's nine-weeks-old son Christian, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Bernard and his infant child were alive in St. Catharine's Hospital at a late hour last night, but the doctors say that it is impossible for either father or son to recover.

The murderer was arrested shortly after the tragedy, and narrowly escaped lynching while on his way to the Vernon Avenue Police Station.

The tragedy was enacted on the second floor of the four-story frame tenement 201 Throop Avenue, where Bernard Schwab and his family lived. Bernard keeps a saloon on the ground floor.

The dead woman had made her home with Bernard since last May when she was forced to leave the man who took her life yesterday, owing to his systematic abuse and ill treatment of her.

The murderer called at the Throop Avenue house last Sunday and asked his wife if she would not go housekeeping again with him, as he was tired of boarding. She refused to have anything to do with him.

He called again yesterday evening and went up to his wife's apartments, which were on the floor above the saloon.

The woman was evidently expecting somebody, for she had the door locked. Schwab rapped at the door and his wife asked:

"Who is that?"

"It is your son Louis," replied the murderer.

The rest of the story, as told in Schwab's words to Capt. Eason, is:

"As soon as my wife opened the door," said Schwab to the Captain, "I saw Bernard's child in her arms. I fired two shots at her, but she ran past me, out into the hallway and down the stairs, where she fell in a heap with the child.

"My son Bernard, he then comes out of the saloon and runs and takes hold of the baby. Then I fire two more shots at Bernard and put one bullet through his right eye and another through the child.

"Bernard, he then run into the saloon with the baby, and I went back in the room on the second floor and went down the fire escape to the street.

"I was going up Summer Avenue when Policeman John McMullin grabbed hold of me and takes me back to the house.

"I thought to kill Bernard's wife, too, but she staid in the saloon and didn't come out."

Mrs. Schwab was shot through the abdomen. She lived about five minutes after the shooting.

Louis Schwab, the murderer's second son, was in a room down stairs while the shooting was going on. He heard the cries in the hallway, and ran out to see what was the matter. As he did so he stumbled over the dead body of his mother.

Although crazed at the terrible sight, Louis ran to the neighbors and asked them to send for the police.

In a few minutes Capt. Eason, Detective Sergeant Smith, Roundsman Hatton, and Policeman Grosel arrived at the saloon.

Soon afterward ambulances from St. Catharine's and the Eastern District Hospitals arrived.

"If it had not been for the coolness displayed by Policeman McMullin," said Capt. Eason to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night, "Schwab would have been lynched. The mob tried to take him from the policeman and settle him themselves."

On the way to the station house, Schwab told the policeman who arrested him that he purchased the revolver in a Grand Street pawnshop two weeks ago.

"I bought it for the purpose of killing my wife," he said, "and paid only $1.50 for it. My wife wouldn't live with me any more, and so I kills her."

Schwab has been employed in Bassett's planing mill on Newtown Creek for several years.

Capt. Eason thinks that he is insane.

MRS. MORTON'S LAST RECEPTION

The Executive Mansion Filled with Distinguished Guests.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Gov. and Mrs. Morton gave their last public reception of the season at the Executive Mansion to-night. A large number of invitations had been issued to people in Albany and the immediate vicinity, who have called on Mrs. Morton. The affair was a social function entirely and was very delightful. Mrs. Morton was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Lina Morton, and her guests, Mrs. Stewart of New-York City and Mrs. Landon.

Mrs. Morton was robed in white satin embroidered with pearls, and had diamond ornaments.

Miss Lina Morton's costume was pink satin, trimmed with pink roses.

Mrs. Landon's costume was of mauve satin, and Mrs. Stewart's of white satin.

NEITHER PARTY HAS A QUORUM

Effect on the Maryland Senate of the Death of Senator Bond.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 18.—Senator Bond of Calvert County died here to-night. This leaves both parties now without a quorum in the Maryland Senate.

The Democrats had a bare quorum, 14, with Senator Bond. The Senate stands now —Democrats, 13; Republicans, 12. A new election will be ordered in ten days.

The House is Republican.

Ex-Senator Ingalls Could Not Speak.

The audience which assembled in the Harlem Presbyterian Church last night to hear ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls of Kansas lecture on "Paternalism and Government" was disappointed.

Mr. Ingalls was present and was heartily received, but the Rev. Dr. Ramsay announced that the ex-Senator had contracted a severe cold in the train while coming East and had been ordered by his physician not to leave his room in the Grand Union Hotel, but he had taken the risk rather than entirely disappoint the audience. The lecture was indefinitely postponed.

Otranto Has Been Floated.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The stranded steamer Otranto was floated at 9:50 P. M. by the Chapman Wrecking Company.

UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RULES

The Court of Appeals Sustains Controller Roberts in Refusing to Pay Salaries to Clerks.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The contention of State Controller J. A. Roberts that the civil service laws apply to the appointment of clerks in the office of the Collector of Canal Statistics, and similar positions under State Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, was sustained to-day by the Court of Appeals. The court handed down a decision affirming with costs the order of the lower courts in the case of the People ex rel. John W. McClelland, appellant, against State Controller James A. Roberts.

This was an appeal from an order made at special term, denying relator's application for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Controller to audit and pay the salary of relator as clerk in the office of the Collector of Canal Statistics at Albany. This was a test case brought by McClelland in the interest of about fifty other men appointed by Superintendent Aldridge to different positions along the line of the canals previous to the opening of the canals in May, 1895. Controller Roberts refused to pay their salaries, claiming that the appointments should have been made from the civil service list, and that the department of Superintendent Aldridge had been placed under the civil service laws by the new Constitution. Mr. Aldridge claimed that his department did not come under the civil service until the Legislature passed appropriate legislation to that effect. The Court of Appeals sustains the lower courts in refusing to issue an order compelling the State Controller to pay the men so appointed.

Judge O'Brien wrote the opinion in the McClelland case, in which all concurred except Judge Martin, who handed down a dissenting opinion. The Court of Appeals sustains the order below upon substantially the same grounds as those of the lower court. Judge O'Brien lays stress upon the change made in the revised Constitution affecting the Department of Public Works, and holds that it was not only to permit but to require the general application of the civil service law to appointments in all departments. The contention is held untenable that the new section of the Constitution compelled the enactment of appropriate laws to carry it into effect.

THE BIG ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA

A Party of Explorers Walk Over It from the Cave of the Winds Directly to the American Fall.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 18.—A remarkable incident in the history of the Falls, made possible by the present "dry" condition, is reported to-day.

Under the guidance of John Barlow, the Cave of the Winds guide, a party of thirty gentlemen, including Superintendent Welsh of the State Reservation, P. A. Porter, and several newspaper men this afternoon made an exploration of the Cave of the Winds, which could be reached by reason of the remarkable ice formation, though the bridges and stairways heretofore always necessary had been crushed to pieces.

The cave, as they found it, presented a remarkable appearance. In some places the ice formed on the rocks towered sixty to eighty feet above the heads of the spectators. Instead of the immense volume of water ordinarily coming over, there was scarcely more than a mist. Following this the entire party starting from this spot, which is within the circle of the Horseshoe Fall, walked east on the ice bridge to the Incline Railway, directly before the American Fall, and within full sweep of it, following almost the line of the course taken by the Maid of the Mist steamer in the navigable season.

This is the first time in the history of the Falls that the bridge has been known to extend so far east, and no one in the memory of living man had before traveled over the route taken to-day.

ROBBED A BANK IN SAN FRANCISCO

Three Men's Daring Act in Daylight —Roberry at Richards, Mo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—Three men, one of whom was masked, entered the Market Street Bank, at 933 Market Street, at 10 o'clock this morning. Immediately on entering one of the men closed the outer door of the bank, adroitly fastening it.

The other two carried pistols, and commanded Cashier W. S. Hopkins and Bookkeeper J. A. Hayhurst to throw up their hands. Hopkins, not immediately complying, a shot was fired, which, however, missed him.

The robbers forced the two employes into one of the steel vaults of the bank, closing the door on them, but not locking it. They then took away a tray containing a large quantity of gold coin, and one tray of silver. The bank officials refuse to disclose the amount taken. All three robbers escaped with their booty.

RICH HILL, Mo., Feb. 18.—The safe in the bank at Richards, a small place a few miles southwest of here, was blown open at 2 o'clock this morning, and about $900 secured. At that hour, when everything was quiet, a number of citizens were awakened by a terrific explosion, but before they could locate it and get to the scene, the robbers had disappeared.

Companies have been formed, and are searching the surrounding country for them. The crew of a local train say four men were seen to jump from a coal car at Richards last night, but no description could be given of them.

MORE GOLD FOR THE BONDS

Yellow Metal Received at the Sub-Treasury—Sales of Bonds.

Light business on bond account at the Sub-Treasury yesterday enabled the clerks in the coin division to make rapid progress with the counting, which overcrowded them last week. Deposits in payment for bonds amounted to $737,957, of which Lazard Frères furnished $560,000. The Assay Office received $2,250,000, which arrived from Europe on Sunday. It was understood to be for J. P. Morgan & Co., and will be available for the purchase of bonds on which bidders defaulted by failing to make the first payment of 20 per cent. last week.

The price of bonds at the Stock Exchange advanced yesterday under moderately active buying. Sales reached $455,000, and the last and highest price for the day was 117⅛ for $30,000, against 115⅞ on Saturday, before the defaults occurred.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Carlisle will probably announce to-morrow his decision as to whether he will award the defaulted bonds to J. P. Morgan. Several defaulting bidders are reported to have been found in St. Louis and Chicago, but there are other Sub-Treasuries where reports are not yet in, and until all are heard from no decision will be announced.

M'KINLEY FIGHTING FOR NEBRASKA

Ex-Gov. Thayer, Senator Thurston, and Others Ignore Gen. Manderson.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 18.—Despite the announcement of ex-Senator Manderson as a Presidential candidate, Republicans from many sections of Nebraska met here to-day, and, putting aside the favored-son idea, expressed their preference for Major McKinley.

The Opera House was crowded when ex-Gov. Thayer called the meeting to order. He read numerous petitions from over the State, urging that a McKinley delegation be sent to St. Louis, and expressed his own satisfaction at this sentiment.

Senator Thurston made the principal speech, and was followed by John L. Webster and John C. Cowen of Omaha, C. H. Gore of Lincoln, and others. The plan of organizing McKinley clubs was favored.

Niagara Falls Almost Dry
Hurts our pride as Americans. But we should remember that the best and purest whiskey on earth is made in this country—Old Crow Rye. H. B. KIRK & CO., sole receivers.—Adv.

SIXTY PROBABLY DEAD

Terrible Explosion of Gas in a Mine in Colorado.

NEW CASTLE TOWN SHAKEN

Buildings and a Trestle Wrecked and Timbers Scattered.

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE VICTIMS

The Men Killed Mostly Italians—Fire Followed the Explosion—Work of Rescue Slow.

FUSE PROBABLY CAUSED EXPLOSION

Men from Neighboring Mines Working to Save Men of Whose Living There Is No Hope.

NEW-CASTLE, Col., Feb. 18.—The Vulcan Coal Mine situated in the Hog-Back, just below town, was completely wrecked and set on fire by a terrific gas explosion shortly after 11 o'clock to-day.

About sixty men, including firemen and coal operators, were in the several rooms along the slope, and so great was the detonation that it is doubtful that a single man survived the shock, the gas, and the fire which immediately ensued.

With the exception of a few bosses, the killed are Italians. In the confusion and excitement, it is impossible at this time to make a complete roster of names of the unfortunates. The names of the company men were only known to the pit boss, James Harrison, whose body lies with his dead comrades in the bottom of the ill-fated mine.

The Dead.

From the lamp list and information gained from those above ground, it is known positively that the following thirty-eight are among the killed:

BECKER, PETER.
CATTLE, ROBERT, JR.
CHOWCHETT, BAPTISTO.
COUGHLIN, JOHN.
DORE, ABE.
DORE, JOSEPH.
DORE, WILLIAM.
EVANS, DAVID.
FRAEGNO, JAMES.
GLEESE, GABRIEL.
HAGGERTY, WILLIAM.
HARRISON, JAMES, pit boss.
JENKINS, JACK.
LARRIGAN, TOM, fire boss.
McGOURLEY, FRANK.
MAGENTO, PETER.
MARTINO, ANTONIO.
MATTANO, DOMINIC.
MATTEVE, AUGUST.
MORRIS, DANIEL.
OTENO, JOHN.
OZELLO, DOMINO.
PASTORIO, JOHN.
PATRICIO, ANTONIO.
PATRICIO, PETER.
POSSETI, DOMINIO.
RACHA, PHILIP.
RENO, ALEXANDER.
DOLANDO, ANDREW.
ROSSIO, FRANK.
SCAIF, ALEXANDER.
SCAIF, JOHN.
SIGMOND, FRED.
SIMONIO, FRANK.
SITEIGER, ROBERT.
TAPPERO, ANTONIO.
TAPPERO, PETER.
WEBB, WILLIAM.

Most of these men leave large families.

Like an Earthquake Shock.

The town of New-Castle was shaken as if by an earthquake by the explosion, and a dense black cloud obscured the site of the Vulcan Mine and workings, indicating only too plainly what had happened.

The entire population rushed to the scene, to behold the surface workmen in the midst of a thick cloud of dust, trying in vain to start the work of rescuing their unfortunate fellow-laborers within.

The earth had settled perceptibly near the hillside, and the dense volume of black smoke issuing from crevices in the upheaved mass gave evidence that the coal vein had surely been set afire by the explosion.

Women and Children Mourners.

Women and children rushed, shrieking and screaming, to the scene, adding to the confusion.

The mine owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, two and a half miles away, was promptly closed down, and all hands hastened to assist Superintendent Herrick of the Vulcan in the work of rescue, but it was quickly seen that little could be done.

Superintendent Herrick, with several men, had torn away the broken timbering at the landing, and had rushed into the slope soon after the explosion with wet sponges on their nostrils, only to be driven back again by the deadly fumes.

A special train was sent to the mine by the Colorado Midland Railway Company with physicians prepared to assist in caring for the wounded, if any were rescued, but the sun went down behind the mountains before an opening could be made.

Force of the Explosion.

The force of the explosion may be imagined when it is known that the buildings and trestle at the mouth of the slope were completely wrecked, a hole 100 feet square carved out of the hillside at the mouth of the incline, while timbers two feet square, were blown into the Grand River 400 feet away.

One miner was on his way down the slope when the explosion occurred, and his mangled body was subsequently found several hundred feet away from the mouth of the slope.

There were 140 men employed in and about the mine at the time, and about fifty were at work under ground this morning.

State Coal Mine Inspector Griffith was here Feb. 6, and pronounced the mine in better condition than it had ever been before. An immense fan in the slope, which was about 500 feet in depth, seemed to afford complete ventilation, and every possible precaution was taken to prevent an explosion of the gas known to exist in the mines of this district.

Caught from a Fuse.

It is believed that a high-lighted fuse ignited the gas in one of the new rooms while the men were blasting down coal.

The old Vulcan Mine has been abandoned for several years, and was in no way connected with the present property, a new slope having been driven into the hillside.

The Vulcan Fuel Company operates the property, which is owned by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, with headquarters at Topeka, Kan.

Just at this time the mine was being worked to its full capacity, the output being from seventeen to twenty cars per day.

Great Mas of Debris.

The entire slope is fielled with débris, and it is now evident that many days must elapse before the bodies of the entombed miners can be rescued.

Sincel darkness fell the smoke seems to have diminished perceptibly, and it may be that fire will not destroy the property, as was feared earlier in the day, but the force of the explosion was sufficient in itself to destroy practically the mine, and new workings will have to be started.

SHOT DOWN WITHOUT WARNING

A Former Manager of the Bank of Toronto Killed by Michael Brennan in Barrie, Ontario, Yesterday.

BARRIE, Ontario, Feb. 18.—About 10:30 o'clock this morning Michael Brennan, formerly a hotel keeper, called at the residence of J. A. Strathy, late manager of the Bank of Toronto, and one of Barrie's most prominent citizens, and asked for Mr. Strathy. When Mr. Strathy appeared at the door, Brennan, without saying a word, drew a revolver from his pocket and fired, the shot entering his victim's left breast just below the heart. After firing the shot Brennan walked to the street, and, meeting a constable, asked him to go with him to the Sheriff. When they reached the Sheriff's office Brennan said: "Mr. Drury, I have shot John Strathy, and have come to surrender myself to you."

Pulling his revolver from his pocket, he handed it to the Sheriff, saying: "This is what did the deed."

When asked why he had committed the terrible crime, Brennan said that he had financial and family troubles, and that Mr. Strathy was at the bottom of the former, and added: "I could not get the court to take up the case, so now I have shot him, and the courts will have to deal with it."

This, however, is not believed to have been Brennan's real motive. Mr. Strathy died within an hour after being shot.

MANY INJURED IN A RAILROAD WRECK

A Vermont Central Train Leaves the Track and Goes over an Embankment

LUDLOW, Vt., Feb. 18.—A dozen or more persons were injured by the wrecking of a passenger train on the Vermont Central Railroad a mile north of this place this morning. Those most seriously hurt are:

BAKER, E. O., express messenger; pinned under the wreckage and seriously crushed.
BAKER, T. J., of Rutland, a railroad carpenter; crushed about body; will probably die.
FLETCHER, GEORGE L., of Chester, mail agent; seriously injured under the wreckage.
SEXTON, D. B., of Rutland, conductor; cut about head and injured internally.

The other eight or ten persons on the train have painful but not serious bruises. The cause of the accident was a broken rail. The baggage car, mail car, and one coach went off the track and went down the embankment, being smashed in pieces. The engine was left on the ties.

LOAD OF PLATE GLASS WRECKED

Cable Car Runs into a Wagon in Columbus Avenue.

Michael Kaplan of 174 Sandford Street, Brooklyn, was driving a wagon loaded with plate glass across the track of the cable road at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street at 4:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Cable Car No. 360, northbound, struck the wagon, overturning and wrecking it, and demolishing its load of glass, valued at over $500.

Kaplan was thrown from the wagon to the pavement and received a severe scalp wound. He was treated at a neighboring drug store, and went home.

John J. Dillon of 706 Ninth Avenue, the gripman of the car, was arrested and locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station.

MURDERER CONFESSES AT A REVIVAL

Mortimer Truesdale Says He Killed William Sheldon in Colorado.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Feb. 18.—At the Williams revival meetings in Cedar Falls, Sunday night, Mortimer Truesdale of Kenosha, Wis., stepped to the platform and said:

"I have been trying to lead a Christian life for several years, but have been conscious all the time that I was a great sinner. I am guilty of murder and am ready to surrender myself to the officers. I want to serve the Lord, and I cannot do it without leaving off this awful burden."

Truesdale was deeply affected, and unable to stand unsupported. He continued:

"The man I killed was "Will" Sheldon. I shot him dead in Colorado in July, 1890."

AMELIE RIVES MARRIED AGAIN

She Became the Bride of Prince Troubetzkoy Yesterday Afternoon.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler and Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy were married at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Castle Hill, the home of Col. Alfred Rives, the father of the well-known authoress, who was last year divorced from John Armstrong Chanler.

The Rev. Paul N. Menzel, D. D., of Richmond, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by members of the family and Miss Julia Magruder, the authoress, and Allen Potts of Richmond. The couple will remain here some time, and will then take a trip abroad, living in London at the home of Prince Troubetzkoy.

THRIVING UNDER THE WILSON BILL

Unprecedented Activity in the Lace Mills at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 18.—The big mills of the lace industry in the country are in Wilkesbarre.

When the Wilson bill was passed it was predicted that it would bring ruin on the industry.

Just the contrary has happened. The mills here cannot fill their orders.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Wyoming Valley Lace Company to-day a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. was declared.

Crushed to Death by an Elevator.

While at work in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building, Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, early last evening, Frederick Schmitt, twenty-nine years old, employed as an ironworker in the building, was crushed by an elevator on the eighth floor and killed.

Are You Going to Florida?
The Short Line via Southern Railway and F. C. & P. Double daily service. Dining, observation, compartment, drawing-room, sleeping cars. New-York office, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

Prominent Citizens Meet and Adopt Resolutions.

FAVOR A CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

Chauncey M. Depew, Ex-Mayor Hewitt, William E. Dodge, Seth Low, Dr. Abbott, and Others Indorse the Project.

Representative citizens of New-York and Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon at the house of William E. Dodge, 262 Madison Avenue, and, with Abram S. Hewitt in the chair, passed resolution calling for a National conference in Washington in the interest of a court of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

It was a memorable gathering of men well known to the public, and more than one notable speech was made. The meeting showed perfect unanimity, and the resolutions were adopted without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Dodge opened the proceedings with a sketch of the recent events that had led to the calling of the meeting, and proposed ex-Mayor Hewitt for Chairman. Mr. Hewitt was elected. The Rev. Josiah Strong was made Secretary.

Mr. Hewitt said "anything like a collision of forces between England and America would seem in this day like the relegation of the great Anglo-Saxon race to a condition of barbarism." He asked Chauncey M. Depew to read the resolutions.

Dr. Depew came forward out of his obscure corner at the rear of the room, and read the resolutions. He spoke briefly to them as well, reviewing past efforts toward arbitration, such as the Jay treaty, and adding that the establishment of a court of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States would help to bring on "that era of universal peace for which the churches have been praying for 2,000 years and more."

George L. Rives spoke of the difficulties of carrying out the decrees of such a court of international arbitration.

Seth Low argued that "for the sake of the future, as well as by arguments from the past," the idea of such a court was excellent.

Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke for that portion of Brooklyn represented by the churches, and ex-Mayor Schieren for the other portion of the city across the bridge.

Dorman B. Eaton enlarged upon the difficulties of such a scheme. He thought the meeting could not afford to adjourn without giving expression to its opinion that the Venezuelan matter was especially a fit subject for arbitration.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Whereas, The "true grandeur of nations" means the arts of civilization, justice secured by statute, and magnanimity inspired by goodwill which fundamental conditions are always marred by the wasteful, bitter violence of war; and,

Whereas, The United States and Great Britain, akin in language, jurisprudence, and legal methods, are already accustomed to arbitrate their disagreements, and have emphatically declared themselves in favor of such arbitration—Congress by the action of both houses in 1892, and the House of Commons by its vote in 1893—therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly desire such action by our National Legislature and the Executive, as shall make permanent provision for some wise method of arbitration between the two countries, it being our hope that such a step will ultimately lead to international arbitration throughout the civilized world.

Resolver, Accordingly, that measures be taken, in the interests of such arbitration, and in concert with like committees from other cities, for the convening in the City of Washington, at the earliest practicable date, of a conference of citizens representing every portion of the country, without distinction of party or creed.

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the action already taken in this direction by representative citizens of Chicago, Philadelphia, and other cities, and that we rely on their vigorous co-operation in promoting the success of the proposed National conference.

In opening the proceedings, which Mr. Dodge described as informal, he referred to the steps that had led to calling the meeting, laying special stress on the strong feeling he thought existed throughout the country during the past few months that a permanent method of settlement should exist to relieve the strain of troubles between the United States and England.

"This sentiment," he said, "we think should be crystallized."

Mr. Dodge spoke of a similar movement in Chicago evidenced by the signing of a petition in that city last week looking toward co-operation of other cities. He said the religious movement throughout the country in the same direction was general.

"In Philadelphia," he continued, "a meeting has been held and the same matter discussed. A conference has been called in that city for Feb. 22, in Old Independence Hall. The people there are ready to pledge themselves to work with us. Letters I have received evidence the same spirit in Boston, Baltimore, Washington, and Columbus.

"In all parts of the country the feeling is really the same among Christian and kind-hearted people.

"In England the feeling is also reciprocated. It is only a step forward in civilization for two countries so closely allied in all respects to come together in this matter of a court of arbitration. If our Congress can be led to put the matter in definite shape, the whole world would be benefited.

"Let us leave to the conference in Washington the exact form our action shall take. The idea behind this meeting is the calling in a proper way and at a proper time a conference in Washington of men so distinguished, so well known, so patriotic, and so broad minded that their influence must irresistibly bring this question to a focus."

Mr. Dodge read letters of sympathy from men who wished to attend the meeting, but had been prevented. Among them were letters from President Eliot of Harvard College, ex-Gov. Russell, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, Bishop Potter, J. C. Cadwallader, Bishop Andrews, Mayor Wurster, and President Angell of Ann Arbor, Mich.

In accepting the Chairmanship of the meeting Mr. Hewitt said:

"The two nations should, in my opinion, adopt some system by which war between them would forever become impossible. Anything like a collision of forces between them would seem in these days like a relegation of the great Anglo-Saxon race to the condition of barbarism."

Dr. Depew then read the resolutions.

"This question of arbitration between England and the United States," he said, "is not a new one. Chief Justice Jay a hundred years ago made a treaty which provided arbitration for all

Prevent

Colds, pneumonia, and the grip by putting your system in good order. Those who are strong and vigorous have little to fear. These diseases attack the weak and debilitated. Build up by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

territorial conditions, and the interest of the different nations in their enormous armaments.

"But, as between England and the United States, we find this principle established and acted on already eighty times. So far as our country is concerned, I think we shall find, as this movement progresses, that there is a universal feeling in favor of such a scheme. The United States is not likely to have trouble of much acuteness, except with Great Britain, and if this court of arbitration is established, that era of universal peace may come for which the churches have been praying for more than 2,000 years."

George L. Rives seconded the resolutions. He spoke also of the Jay treaty of 1794.

"The reason arbitration failed to be carried into effect for the next thirty years," he said, "must partly be sought in the peculiar circumstances of the times. We must remember that the struggle for existence in England at that time, during the stress of the Napoleonic wars, was terrific, and England was unreasonable.

"We have since tried all sorts of boards of arbitration, some with Englishmen and Americans, and some with only Americans. We have submitted questions for arbitration to the Emperor of Germany, the Czar of Russia, and the King of the Netherlands.

"The latter was the most unsatisfactory, so much so that both parties agreed to disregard it. We have a treaty of arbitration with Mexico, and all our difficulties with Mexico have been settled in that way since 1848.

"The great difficulty with such a scheme is how are the awards of the court to be enforced? Only, of course, can it be done by the sense of fair play and obligation. This sense of fair play is not always very strong. France promised to pay several millions for Napoleonic despoliations, but only did so finally when Gen. Jackson's language became very, very plain."

Mr. Rives said he thought all difficulties between England and the United States should be submitted for settlement to some permanent body with rules and traditions.

Seth Low offered the following:

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of six be appointed by the Chair to carry into effect the resolutions already passed by this meeting, the committee to have power to fill vacancies or add to its number.

The resolution was adopted. The committee was composed of Horace White, Dorman B. Eaton, George L. Rives, Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Dr. L. P. Chamebrlain, and Charles P. Daly.

"Reference has been made to the past," Mr. Low said, in supporting the resolution, "to furnish arguments in favor of the proposition. Let us also look into the future. England is a small country, and cannot furnish occupation for its men and money at home. They swarm all over the world therefore. The United States, on the other hand, has a larger territory and a sparser population, and her main, if not sole, occupation is the development of the National domain.

"It has always seemed to me that both nations have a similar mission in the world. England by going all over the world, the United States by drawing to her all the world. If these two countries come into forcible relations the best hopes of humanity are set back by such a condition. Therefore, for the sake of the future, as well as by arguments from the past, this proposition is an excellent one. The time also is, in my opinion, most propitious."

"I see Dr. Abbott here, from Brooklyn," Chairman Hewitt said.

"Ex-Mayor Schieren is here, too, from that city," Mr. Dodge said.

"Perhaps Dr. Abbott will say a word for the church-going element," suggested the Chairman.

"I will only say that in this movement I am sure of the sympathy of the churches of Brooklyn," Dr. Abbott said, "in favor of the settlement of international controversies by law, and not by war.

"It is a question whether brain or muscle shall rule, and, in the last analysis, whether the animal or the spiritual shall have the mastery."

Dr. Abbott said the Grindelwald conference, July 19, would devote two days to the consideration of this subject, and, perhaps, it would be well to send a delegate from this country.

"I thought Dr. Depew was the most optimistic man I knew," he added, "but in this matter I am more so than he, for I believe, if England and America join hands in this, the other countries of Europe and the worl will not be slow to follow suit."

"And now will Mayor Schieren speak for that portion of Brooklyn not represented by the churches?" Mr. Hewitt suggested.

Ex-Mayor Schieren made a few remarks to the effect that Brooklyn would heartily co-operate.

Dorman B. Eaton thought an expression of opinion from the enlightened women of the community would be of value.

"There are certain questions no nation will ever submit to arbitration," he said. "For instance, the question of independence and the right to its own territory which it has long held without dispute.

"We want to seek an expression of the strength of the moral purpose of the people of the United States to have arbitration established, not in a particular form, nor to a particular extent, but in the most universal form. It does not seem to me worth while to attempt to determine the precise issues which international arbitration must be considered to cover finally. We want to get the question of the wisdom and practicability of having arbitration fully indorsed and declared to be the will and purpose of the American people. The details of carrying it into effect need not trouble us now."

Mr. Eaton thought the meeting should express its opinion that the Venezuelan matter was one eminently suited for arbitration.

The following resolution, offered by Benjamin H. Bristow, was adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as a representative meeting in favor of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain is called by citizens of Philadelphia for the 22d inst.—Washington's Birthday—in old Independence Hall, the Chair be authorized to appoint five delegates to said meeting, in hearty furtherance of its plan and purpose.

The delegates appointed comprise Dr. Depew, Bishop Potter, J. C. Cadwalader, Henry E. Howland, and William E. Dodge.

Morris K. Jesup moved that a Finance Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to secure such funds as may be needful. The motion was carried, and the following were elected: Morris K. Jesup, Alexander E. Orr, Jacob H. Schiff, William R. Stewart, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

"If they can't raise money, no other committee I can name can do so," the Chairman remarked amid general laughter.

Horace White asked to be excused as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Judge Daly was made Chairman in his place.

Mr White said that he was opposed to the bills providing $100,000,000 for coast defenses and arms, because he believed that if the country got these offensive appliances, there would be a disposition to use them. He proposed to have a public meeting to protest against the bills, and offered to subscribe "$10 or more," if the meeting would do the rest.

Mr. Dodge said it was unfortunate that Mr. White had brought foreign matter into the meeting.

Mr. Hewitt ruled Mr. White's remarks out of order.

Others present, besides those who spoke, were: Austin Abbott, Bishop E. G. Andrews, Judge Addison Brown, J. C. Cadwalader, Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, D. H. Chamberlain, the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, Charles P. Daly, Rabbi Gustav Gotheil, Henry E. Howland, D. Willis James, Morris K. Jesup, John S. Kennedy, Alexander E. Orr, Jacob H. Schiff, William R. Stewart, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard, Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, and Frederick W. Wurster.

A letter was received from Mayor Strong, regretting that the stress of public business made it impossible for him to attend, and saying that he was heartily in sympathy with the meeting.

Unieversity of the South Dinner.

The Alumni of the University of the South held its first annual reunion at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street, last night.

Among those present were J. F. Crosby, W. C. Robinson, George Quintard, J. H. Chapin, Prof. Wiggins, Dr. Harris, J. B. Hagan, and thirty others.

Among the toasts were "Our University," responded to by George Quintard, and "The South," responded to by J. F. Crosby.

The members present included representatives from more than half the States of the Union.

PALISADES BILL HEARING

Commissioners of This State and New-Jersey to Argue To-day.

MILITARY PARK LITTLE FAVORED

This Congress Not Likely to Appropriate Half a Million — Points That Will Be Made in To-day's Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Gov. Morton, by approving the bill authorizing the State of New-York to cede the lands along the Hudson River for the Palisades Park, has afforded an opportunity to Congress to take advantage of any inclination that may be entertained in New-York and New-Jersey to turn the Palisades over to the United States for preservation.

While some interest has been manifested at the War Department in the proposition to take the Palisades as a park reservation the suggestion that they be employed for military purposes has not been considered very seriously. The parks at Chattanooga, Shiloh, Gettysburg, and Vicksburg are called military, but not because it is expected that they are to be used for military purposes. They are all historical, and otherwise are of no military value whatever.

The object in setting aside the reservations is to preserve the scenes of military operations, not to secure control of strategic points. Should the Government take the Palisades Park, the only part the army would have in its use would be to improve it.

The indifference with which the plan is discussed is natural, and it would be strange if the principal interest in the success of the park scheme did not arise in the two States most concerned in it.

Mr. Fairchild of New-York introduced the Palisades Park bill in the House several weeks ago, and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. As no request was made for its advancement, it remained with the sub-committee to which it was refered. Notice was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that, if there was anybody behind the measure, and it was intended to push it, it would be necessary to secure a hearing before the committee and argue the importance and necessity for its passage. This notice seems to have attracted the attention of the Commissioners from New-York and New-Jersey, and to-morrow they are to be heard by the Military Affairs Committee upon the Fairchild bill.

This measure contemplates, in its language, the use of the reservation as a military park, and the intention is that it shall be put to service as a drill ground and encampment by the two States. After the New-York and New-Jersey Commissioners have been heard, it will be in order for the Committee on Military Affairs to ask the opinion of the War Department as to the military usefulness of the top of the Palisades as a point of defense of the city or of the Hudson River in times of hostilities.

There is not much doubt that the proposition to put the park to military use will be opposed; but there will be no objection on the part of the War Department to have it set aside as a reservation. The question of cost is found to be a difficult one to overcome. If the site could be secured by the States most concerned, and payment by the Government deferred for a time, there might be probability of securing the amount necessary to expend in putting the reservation in order as a park. To get half a million of dollars for that purpose from the Fifty-fourth Congress will be a hard job.

Four members of the joint commission of the States of New-York and New-Jersey for the preservation of the Palisades of the Hudson came to Washington to-night and registered at the Normandie. They are J. R. Croes and W. G. Morse of New-York and Gen. E. P. Meany and H. D. Hinton of New-Jersey. E. C. Bell of New-York and C. B. Thurston of New-Jersey, the two other members, will arrive to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. They will appear before the committee of the House.

Each member of the commission has prepared an argument which sets forth the advantages which will accrue to the entire country through the rescue of this magnificent natural wonder from the quarry vandals who are engaged in its destruction. The Fairchild bill calls for an appropriation of $500,000 to be used in the condemnation and purchase of the necessary lands marking the boundaries of the park, opening and repairing necessary roads, making maps and surveys and paying all legitimate expenses connected with the great undertaking. While it is provided that the proposed park shall be used "for the military, naval, and other National purposes of the United States," it is understood that such occupation is rather a means than an end.

The difficulties in the way of a joint State ownership and control of the Palisades as a park have been pointed out by THE NEW-YORK TIMES. As Commissioner Croes said to-night, people at large, rather than those of New-York and New-Jersey, secure the largest measure of profit from the Palisades. As a unique natural attraction they have no equal in the world. Thousands of persons make the tour of the Hudson each year largely because of the picturesque feature afforded by the Palisades. The people of New-Jersey have to cross to New-York State in order to view the beauties of the Palisades. There is no substantial reason why the General Government should not secure the necessary land and create there another National park.

Commissioner Croes takes issue with those who declare that the region would be valueless for military purposes. He maintains that it would be highly advantageous to the Government to have at the very gateway to the National metropolis a reservation in which troops could be exercised in manoeuvres which obtain in actual war. The arguments to be made before the House Military Committee to-morrow will dwell upon this point, as well as on the historical and educational advantages to be obtained from governmental control of the Palisades.

Half a Dozen Scalded by Steam.

Six persons were scalded by an explosion yesterday on the second floor of 25 Hudson Street, in the apartments occupied by Herman Wanderlich. A pot of grease on the stove in the kitchen boiled over, causing a slight fire. The steam which resulted attracted the attention of Louis Tyler, a salesman at 169 Duane Street. Isaac Gumberich of 1,591 First Avenue, passing by, also observed the steam, and ran into the house. He was badly scalded, but was able to run to the nearest fire box and send out an alarm. Peter Kenny of 106 Perry Street, Policeman Bergen, Alexander Talley of 25 Hudson Street, and Anton Webber of 27 Hudson Street were helping Tyler throw water on the fire when an explosion occurred which severely burned all of them. They were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The fire did little damage.

A. H. Dollard's Indictment Dismissed.

On motion of District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn and ex-Judge Troy, Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court yesterday dismissed the indictment against Albert H. Dollard, former President of the Lewis & Fowler Company, who was accused of having voted to pay dividends on stock when there was no money earned with which to pay them.

Silver Mounted Leather Goods.

The Newest Colors, Finest Quality of Material, and the most distinctive Mountings.

Old Books Made Over in New Leathers. Mountings Repaired and Refinished.

Estimates furnished for favors and special pieces.

THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

MARRIED IN WASHINGTON

Eugene Van Voorhis and Allis Sherman United Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Miss Allis Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman, well-known residents of this city and Cleveland Park, and Eugene Van Voorhis, son of John Van Voorhis of Rochester, N. Y., were married at noon to-day at St. Thomas's Church.

The officiating clergymen were the Rev. James A. Buck of Rock Creek Church, who baptized the bride in infancy, and her cousin, the Rev. John G. Ames. Charles Van Voorhis of Rochester was best man, and Norman Van Voorhis, H. M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, George W. Stedman of Albany, Judge George A. Carnahan, Benjamin Ames of Ohio, and John Sherman, Jr., were the ushers. Three sisters of the groom were bridesmaids—Miss Van Voorhis, Miss Louise Van Voorhis, and Miss Marguerite Van Voorhis—with Miss Ames, the bride's cousin. Miss Bella Sherman attended her sister as maid of honor.

The bride's gown was of white brocaded mousselino de soie over white taffeta silk. Her tulle veil was fastened by a cluster pearl pin, the gift of Senator and Mrs. Sherman, who are related to the bride. The bridesmaids wore French organdie over pink silk.

The wedding breakfast was held at the residence of the bride's parents at Cleveland Park, and was a most interesting occasion. Late this afternoon the couple went to New-York, and they sail on the Normandie to spend three months of their wedded life under the genial skies of Southern Europe.

Macy—Carpenter.

Miss Edith Weissman Carpenter, daughter of Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter of 54 East Fifty-seventh Street, was married in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon to V. E. Macy, son of Mrs. Josiah Macy of 16 West Fifty-third Street.

In the chancel of the church palms formed a background for large clusters of pink and white roses. On the altar were golden vases filled with bunches of white roses, and on the altar railing were draped smilax and white flowers. The service was an impressive one, the full choir of the church, under the direction of Mr. Warren, taking part.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church. The best man was Nelson Macy, a cousin of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids were Miss Isabelle James and Miss Caroline James, cousins of the bride; Miss Julia Fuller, Miss Florence Sullivan, Miss Ada Godfrey, Miss Bessie Terrell, Miss Lillian Stokes, Miss Elizabeth Terrell, and Miss Warren-Cram. They wore gowns of Venetian design in white silk. The bride's gown was heavy white satin made in the same style as those of the bridesmaids. Her veil of point lace was secured to the hair with a bandeau of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The ushers were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mark Reynolds of Albany, Frank Brush, Thomas Barron, Henry M. Ward, Raymond Vessange, Henry Haskel, and Morton Colton Nichols.

A small reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's mother.

Furman—Forman.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 18.—In Christ's Episcopal Church in this place a fashionable wedding occurred last evening, when the Rev. S. A. Pearson united in marriage Miss Margaret Forman, daughter of Andrew H. Forman and Mrs. Catharine Forman, and Andrew H. Furman, son of Noah Furman.

The church was handsomely decorated and there were many friends of the couple in attendance. The bride was dressed in a rich green broadcloth, trimmed with white broadcloth and sable fur. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Oliver Kelly.

Mr. Furman is a large brick manufacturer, owning a brickyard at Whale Creek, a short distance from here. His brother, Leonard Furman, is Surrogate of Middlesex County.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Furman left on a two weeks' trip to Old Point Comfort.

Picking—Mertz.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Feb. 18.—A pretty house wedding took place to-night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Mertz of 69 James Street, when their daughter, Miss Amelia Antoinette Mertz, and Arthur Samuel Picking of Orange were married by the Rev. Thomas Aylesworth, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white brocaded silk, trimmed with point lace, and carried a bouquet of bride roses. The maid of honor was Miss Lena Mertz, a sister of the bride, and she was attired in white mousseline de soie over silk, and held a bunch of pink and white roses and carnations. Henry Herbert Picking of Bridgeport, Conn., brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Matthew Henry Picking of Bridgeport, Conn., brother of the bridegroom, and Charles Arliss of East Orange.

After the ceremony there was a large reception and supper.

Nichols—Haines.

The marriage of Miss Edith Haines, a daughter of Samuel B. Haines of 52 East Seventy-eighth Street, to E. Norman Nichols, the Master of Hounds of the Richmond County Hunt Club of Staten Island, took place yesterday at noon at the home of the bride's father.

Owing to the recent death of a relative of the bride, only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony. There were no attendants.

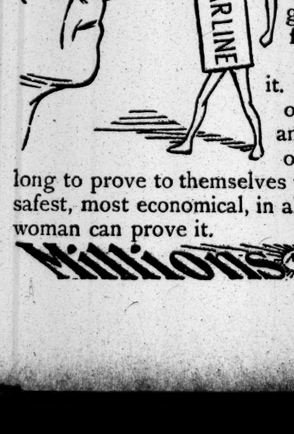
"Ladies' Night" at a Political Club.

The West End Republican Club had a "ladies' night" at its clubrooms, 102 West Eighty-second Street, last evening. The affair, which was select, was attended by 500 persons.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Allan, Charles N. Taintor, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bellamy, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Daily, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hammond, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Mr. and Mrs. Julian H. Mayer, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Ward, and Edward Valk.

Right in the face

of all these old prejudices and false ideas in favor of soap, see what Pearline has done. Hundreds of millions of packages have been used! That shows it. Probably there never was another household article that came into general use so rapidly, so wonderfully, and from the very start, too. You see, women were ready for it. Most of them were tired to death of wasting their time and strength and money with needless and ruinous rubbing. It hasn't taken them long to prove to themselves that Pearline is easiest, quickest, safest, most economical, in all washing and cleaning. Every woman can prove it. 400



Millions NOW USE Pearline

RECEPTION TO JUSTICE PECKHAM

The Guest of the Bar Association—Congratulated upon His Promotion to the United States Supreme Court.

Justice Rufus W. Peckham of the Supreme Court of the United States was the guest of the Bar Association at a reception at 7 West Twenty-ninth Street last night in honor of his recent appointment to the United States Supreme Court.

There was a large gathering of the bench and bar to congratulate Justice Peckham upon his promotion from the Court of Appeals of this State. The reception, which was entirely informal, was in charge of the House Committee of the Bar Association, consisting of Thomas Thacher, George W. Wickersham, and George H. Adams. A special Reception Committee, consisting of Elihu Root, Austen G. Fox, Francis Lynde Stetson, Daniel Lord, Robert W. De Forest, and Charles E. Miller, escorted Justice Peckham to the library on the second floor of the house, and presented him to Joseph Larocque, the President of the association.

Then the Judges and lawyers present were presented singly and in groups to the guest of the evening, and congratulated him.

Among the Judges present were Justices Andrews, Gray, O'Brien, and Vann of the State Court of Appeals; Judges Wallace, Lacombe, Shipman, and Brown of the United States court of this district; Justices Van Brunt, Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, Williams, Rumsey, Lawrence, Smyth, Freedman, Dugro, Gildersleeve, Beekman, Daly, Giegerich, Bartlett, Cullen, Hatch, Smith, Dickey, Van Wyck, Osborne, Fursman, Parker, and Werner of the Supreme Court of this State; Justices Van Wyck, McCarthy, Conlan, O'Dwyer, Fitzsimons, and Schuchman of the City Court; Surrogates Arnold and Fitzgerald of this city and Surrogate Abbott of Brooklyn, and Recorder Goff and Judges Fitzgerald and Newburger of the Court of General Sessions.

Many prominent lawyers were present, and among them were Joseph H. Choate, Everett P. Wheeler, William B. Hornblower, Simon Sterne, Col. E. C. James, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Collector Kilbreth, William Allen Butler, Esek Cowen, Wheeler H. Peckham, Dorman B. Eaton, ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody, James C. Carter, John De Witt Warner, Frederick H. Man, Albert Matthews, W. P. Prentice, Cephas Brainerd, Stephen P. Nash, Artemas Holmes, Police Commissioner Andrews, W. W. McFarland, Louis Marshall, George G. De Wett, Adrian H. Joline, George Zabriskie, Charles E. Dunbell, Frederick S. Wait, Tax Commissioner Sutro, Treadwell Cleveland, Hamilton Odell, William B. Ross, G. Willett Van Nest, William D. Guthrie, Joseph C. Levi, Francis T. Garrettson, Benjamin Tuska, David Wilcox, John McLean Nash, Burton N. Harrison, William P. Dickson, Silas B. Brownell, James W. Hanes, and Col. Wagstaff, Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

After the reception, which lasted from 9:30 until nearly 11 o'clock, a collation was served in the dining room of the house.

WARMER WEATHER PROMISED

Storms Threatened and the Advice from Washington Was to "Notify Shipping."

This is from THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 6, 1866. It is reproduced because "Old Subscriber" wants to know. Old Subscriber remembered when the thermometer in this locality dwarfed itself lower than it did during the frigid days just past. The record says:

"Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 12 degrees below zero at Delatours, the coldest morning before the 8th of January since 1860."

The Weather Bureau says that its weather of yesterday and the day before broke all records since the bureau commenced to keep account of the weather's doings, twenty-five years ago. Monday was the coldest Feb. 17 on record, and yesterday was colder than any corresponding date in the past since 1889.

The official thermometer recorded its lowest for the day at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when it stood at 2° above zero. Then it began to rise, and at 9 A. M. it was at the 5° mark. Still ascending, the mercury touched the 11° mark at 10, 18° at noon, and 25°, its highest point during the twenty-four hours, at 5 P. M.

The crest of the cold wave has moved toward Canada, and to-day, Mr. Dunn says, the temperature will be far less trying than it was yesterday.

The lowest report during the day was received from Northfield, Vt., where the thermometer registered 30° below zero. Rockland, Canada, had the same report to make. Oswego reported 14° below; Albany, 12° below; Boston, 0; Philadelphia, 6° above; Pittsburg, 8° above; Chicago and St. Paul, 16° above; St. Louis, 28°, and New-Orleans, 36° above.

From Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan came reports of light snow and brisk winds. But from this locality the cold wave has gone, and, saving the icemen, there are none to regret its departure.

How long the respite will be from meteorological misdoings is a problem which the bureau has not yet solved. It received last night advices from Washington to the effect that a storm is central over Lake Huron, moving east. Another storm report says it is central off the Virginia coast. They will probably unite during the night, causing heavy northeast gales from Eastport, Me., to Hatteras, N. C.

The message bears the ominous paragraph, "Notify shipping."

PLANS OF THE POPULISTS

Mr. Taubeneck Says Their National Convention Will Be a Big One.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—S. E. Taubeneck, Chairman of the National Committee of the People's Party, who has established National headquarters here, says the Populist convention next July will be composed of 1,300 delegates.

The convention of the Bimetallic League, which will be in session in another hall at the same time, will be composed of about 2,500 delegates, so that when these two bodies shall combine in one convention, as they are expected to do on the second day, the biggest strictly political assemblage ever gathered in this country will be the result.

"We will declare for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," said Mr. Taubeneck, "and rely confidently on the growth of that sentiment under the impetus imparted to it by the efforts of the two old parties to strangle it to carry us through and give us complete control of the Federal Government."

NANSEN AND "JEANETTE" RELICS

Gen. Greely's Statements as to the Drift Theory Never Combated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Doubts having been raised as to Nansen's knowledge that the Jeanette "Relic" finds, upon which he was supposed to have based his voyage, are distinctly discredited, Gen. Greely supplies the fact that in one of the leading American magazines in 1892, Nansen and himself entered into an animated controversy on the subject of the drift theory, which was completely exploded.

Nansen was constantly confronted with this article during his lecture tour in England previous to his departure for the North, geographers generally being satisfied that Gen. Greely's statements were conclusive, and Nansen never successfully combated them.

Makes Some Indirect Charges.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 18.—At the meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors in this city to-day, Dr. Oliver L. Jones of Oyster Bay created a sensation by indirectly charging irregularities in connection with the opening of bids for the construction of the new Newtown Creek bridge.

Dr. Jones addressed the board, saying he had a very unpleasant duty to perform. He then declared that some time before the bids for the work on the bridge were opened, he had information as to which would be the lowest bid. Several members of the board indignantly demanded an explanation, saying they would willingly listen to proofs of any misconduct. The doctor evidently had none to offer, for he immediately dropped the matter.

Two Men Are Fatally Hurt.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 18.—Charles McNally and Robert Keller, Pennsylvania Railroad employes, were struck by a train while at work in the freight yard at Eighth Street to-night, and were fatally injured.

All Parties Bury the Hatchet

And harmonize in the belief that

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

is the ONLY CERTAIN CURE for a Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, Grippe, or Pneumonia. Only 60 cents a bottle. Money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

Riker's

6th Ave., Cor. 22d St.

THE MARITIME EXCHANGE PLEADS

Urging Congress to Adopt Amendments to the Navigation Laws to Protect Owners of Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Maritime Exchange of New-York, by its President, Vernon C. Brown, and Capt. W. Y. Nichols, appeared to-day before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House in opposition to sundry bills introduced by Congressman Maguire of California, amending the navigation laws, and in favor of bills introduced by Congressman Low of New-York on behalf of the Maritime Exchange, amending the same sections, and which were introduced as substitutes for the Maguire bills.

The main features deal with the abolition on the part of the Maguire bills of all punishment by imprisonment for desertion. The Maritime Exchange bills provide for imprisonment for that offense at the discretion of the court, their contention being that the American courts of justice should be trusted with such discretion. The object of the insistence of the shipowners for a provision embodying imprisonment is to prevent the issuance of circulars by the Seamen's Union in all the maritime ports of the country informing seamen that they may desert with impunity, without fear of punishment. A bill was passed at the last session, at the instance of the Sailors' Union, doing away with imprisonment for desertion in the coastwise trade, and a recent circular issued by the Seamen's Union reads as follows:

A seaman who ships on board of a vessel engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States or trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada or Newfoundland or the West Indies or Mexico may at his own option, if he be not satisfied with the vessel or her officers, leave her in any port without fear of imprisonment or punishment of whatsoever kind.

The Maritime Exchange claims that such an open invitation to disobedience and mutiny should not become a law of the United States.

All of the marine insurance companies, both American and foreign, of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and neighboring cities, have signed the following petition to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

The undersigned respectfully urge your honorable committee to report adversely certain House bills known as the Maguire bills. Their enactment would, in our opinion, seriously affect the ocean carrying trade of the United States and render extra hazardous insurance risks on American commerce and on cargoes carried in American bottoms.

The members of the Maritime Exchange have good hopes of influencing Congress to take the action they propose.

PENNSYLVANIA CITY ELECTIONS

Republicans Poll a Heavy Vote in Philadelphia Because of the Quay-Martin Fight —Democrats Carry Johnstown.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—In the municipal election here to-day the Republicans made their usual sweep on the candidates for county offices. The officers voted for were City Solicitor and two Police Magistrates. There was no fight on the Police Magistrates, as, under the law, both the Republicans and Democrats are each entitled to one, and Edward A. Devlin and Maurice F. Wilhére were, respectively, re-elected on the Republican and Democratic tickets. John L. Kinsey, the present City Solicitor, was re-elected over Arthur Biddle, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of probably 60,000. The Democratic vote was light, but the Republican vote was heavy for an "off" year, due principally to the bitter factional fight between the Republicans themselves.

The "Combine," as the faction headed by David Martin is known, and the Quayites grappled in a struggle over Councilmanic candidates.

The Quayites did not make a fight in every ward in the city against the regular candidates of the party, but only in certain wards. In some instances, in these wards, the Quayites and Democrats united on candidates, and in others the "Combiners" and the Democrats were arrayed against the Quayites. Again, in other of the wards, three straight tickets were nominated.

Owing to these complications it is difficult to learn with whom the victory in the councilmanic fight rests. Charges of wholesale fraud in some of the wards are being freely made. The Municipal League, a reform organization, also nominated candidates for councilmen, and in some instances indorsed either the "combine" candidate or the Quay candidate, but from returns received the league does not seem to have cut much of a figure in the fight.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Feb. 18.—The Democrats swept the city to-day, electing Wagoner for Mayor by a majority of 580. The rest of the ticket was elected by slightly smaller majorities.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL OUTLINED

Plan for Building the Waterway Under Government Direction to be Proposed to the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The House Sub-Committee of Inter-State and Foreign Commerce having charge of measures pertaining to the Nicaragua Canal met to-day and practically completed its work.

If its present plans shall be carried out, a bill will be reported soon to the full committee, and consequently to the House, looking to the completion of the canal.

The proposed bill has not been drafted, but as it is outlined it provides for the speedy completion of the work on the canal under the direction of Government engineers, so that the construction and operation of the waterway when completed will be under the control of this Government in all desirable and practical ways.

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WOOL SOAP.

is used in the laundry. Wool Soap is delicate and refreshing for bath purposes. The best cleanser. BUY A BAR AT YOUR DEALER'S.

Raworth, Schodde & Co., Makers, CHICAGO.

68 Leonard St., New-York.

COMMEMORATING LUTHER'S DEATH

Anniversary Services in St. James's Lutheran Church—Tributes by Clergymen—How He Died.

A commemorative service of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Martin Luther was held in St. James's Lutheran Church, Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue, last night, under the auspices of the Luther League of New-York City.

The programme was conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder. The church was filled. The league has a membership of 5,000 in the twenty-five Lutheran churches of New-York, including English, German, Swedish, and Danish, and there was a fair representation of all present.

The lesson was read by the Rev. A. Steimle of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn.

The prayer was by the Rev. F. J. Cooper of the Muhlenburg College, Allentown, Penn.

In an introductory address the pastor said: "We venerate the name of Luther. We do not worship him. The death of Luther brought unity to the Protestant world. His life was marked by collossal Christian individuality. He unlocked the Bible and opened the doors to this modern age. The life of Luther rises above all. He is second to none but Jesus Christ."

The Rev. Hugo W. Hoffman of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, delivered an address in memoriam. He spoke of Luther as the chosen instrument of God, who with the bold stroke of his mighty arm swept away the mass of fable, superstition, and tradition which for centuries had obscured the light of God's word, and gave back to the world a word pure and uncorrupted, a sacrament not crippled and debased.

He reviewed the last days of Luther's life, when vitality was ebbing, and described his death as being peaceful—his last words showing that he died strong in the new faith he had preached.

"A Refutation of Some Misstatements," by the Rev. John A. W. Haas, dealt with the charges of Jansen, Majunka, and others that Luther was a suicide.

"Strange and inappropriate it seems, perhaps," the speaker said, "that the tone of controversy should mingle with the unwavering faith, the sweet, pure, and the victorious hope which marked the last hour of the great reformer. The last word uttered in his dying breath by Luther was a firm 'Yes,' in response to the question of Jonas and Coelius whether he would die in the faith which he had confessed and defended."

The services included a musical programme under the direction of Organist George F. Middendorf, Jr., with an organ solo, singing by E. Schlomann, and an offertory by the Beethoven Choral Society.

THE PLEA WAS A NOVEL ONE

BUT IT DID NOT SAVE MISS STAINGLASS FROM A FINE.

Mr. Purdy Protests that a "Fortune Teller's" Failure to Find a Certain Man Is Not Evidence of Fraud.

Business was light in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and Magistrate Kudlich permitted ex-Assistant District Attorney Ambrose H. Purdy to advance some new arguments for "fortune tellers" who find themselves in the courts.

Clara Marchella, a servant employed at 502 Park Avenue, read, some time ago, an advertisement stating that Miss May Stainglass could reveal happenings of the past, present, and future. Clara had fallen in love with a blonde coachman, and had become engaged to him. But the coachman broke the engagement several months ago and left the city. Clara was anxious to learn where the coachman was, and she called on the "fortune teller." Miss Stainglass began business by accepting $1 from Clara. Then she gave Clara a powder, and told her that before swallowing it she must walk up and down a flight of stairs seven times, turn around three times, undress herself, and draw a cross on the floor of her bedroom with a green pencil.

Clara followed these instructions, but she was no wiser as to the whereabouts of the coachman. Again she visited the "fortune teller," and the latter told her that she would need nine more powders, the price of which would be $9.

This statement made Clara believe that she had been defrauded, and she secured the arrest of Miss Stainglass.

When the case was called yesterday Mr. Purdy arose with a copy of the New-York Statutes in his hand, and said he wanted Miss Stainglass discharged, because the law says a person must pretend to tell a fortune in order to come within its provisions. He insisted that his client did not pretend, but actually told the fortune, and gave value for all the money received.

"The fortune did not come out as this woman predicted," said the Magistrate.

"Predictions fail sometimes," said Mr. Purdy, "but that is no foundation for an allegation of fraud. The gift of second-sight is not infallible. The gift, which so many people possess, is only in the early stage of its development. It is still experimental, but possible of more tangible results. If your Honor believes that these predictions were fraudulent, then what becomes of the great experiments made in connection with Prof. Röntgen's discovery of the possibilities of the cathode light?"

"But," said the Magistrate, "this woman agreed to tell the location of a blonde-haired young man, and she has not done so."

"True enough," replied Mr. Purdy, "but give us time and we will produce this man. We did not say when we would locate him. This fortune teller, possessing as she does, certain powers, must not be branded as a criminal because she happened to experiment with a person who, for various reasons, psychic, physical, or mental, as the case might be, was not a good subject. It is proof of fraud on the defendant's part that she did not locate this young man."

Magistrate Kudlich stroked his beard and smiled. He said a novel point had been raised, yet he was inclined to believe that the "fortune teller's" exaction of the money from the plaintiff was not founded in the interest of science.

The defendant, who is about twenty-five years old, with bleached blonde hair, said that she was not familiar with Prof. Röntgen's discovery, but palm reading or judgments founded from observations of the seventh sons of seventh daughters had a place in modern science and was equally as reliable as any of the discoveries of the German scientist.

"Now, Judge," said Mr. Purdy, "if you will allow me to whisper to my client a minute, I will show you that she can tell my fortune and your fortune, too."

"I don't want my fortune told," said the Magistrate, "but perhaps I can predict the future of your client so far as it applies to this court, and there won't be any pretense about it, either."

"Your Honor," said Mr. Purdy excitedly, "give us more time and we will tell where this blonde-haired young man is. My client agreed to locate him. She cannot do it right away, because she is in a controversy with the spirits."

While the lawyer was making his last appeal Magistrate Kudlich was busy writing on the back of the complaint papers.

"Are you writing the name of the young man?" asked Mr. Purdy.

"No, I am writing 'fined $5,'" said Magistrate Kudlich.

BEGINNING OF THE LENTEN SEASON

Forty Days of Fasting, Followed by Easter, April 5.

For orthodox members of the Christian Church, to-day, Ash Wednesday, marks the beginning of forty days of self-denial.

The beginning of Lent is calculated from the date of Easter, always being forty days before that festival. By virtue of a canon made by the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, Easter must be celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon of Spring. The first full moon of Spring in this year will be March 20, and, consequently, Easter will follow on April 5.

The Germans observe Shrove Tuesday by enjoying a feast of "Fasnacht Kuchen," or doughnuts. Society is supposed to abandon its levity during Lent and don sackcloth.

Churches will be better filled and many amusements will be dropped for the penitential season.

Fire Destroys Valuable Plants.

L

PLAIN TALK FROM MR. HILL

Sharp Rebuke for the Rumor Mongers of the Senate.

QUIETUS TO ONE OF PEFFER'S PLANS

The Kansas Man's Resolution for an Inquiry Concerning Recent Issues of Bonds Vigorously Condemned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate listened to-day to a rebuke of Senator Peffer by Mr. Hill, which everybody except a few Populists and Republicans considered to be well deserved. It is a part of the Kansas man's creed that every charge made against the Administration or any particular branch of the Government ought to be investigated, and he has asked for more investigations than any ten other members of the Senate. The Senate has tolerated his inquisitiveness without granting many of his prayers, but never until to-day has he been taken to task for his tendency to dignify by an official inquiry every idle complaint made by irresponsible persons and newspapers.

His latest effort in this line relates to the several bond issues authorized by the Administration. Without making any specific charges, he has intimated in a series of resolutions that the Administration is guilty of crime in connection with the sale of bonds, and asks that a special committee be formed for getting at all the facts in relation to the subject. This resolution came before the Senate this morning, and Mr. Sherman moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance, remarking in support of the motion that when charges of impropriety were made against officers of the Government it was desirable, as a rule, that an investigation should be made.

This, of course, brought Peffer to the front with a tiresome harangue, in which he thrashed a good deal of old straw, and referred to the stupid story, refuted by John A. Stewart of New-York, that the Morgan syndicate secured an advantage over other bidders by submitting its bid very late. The recently developed tendency of the Republicans to join the Populists in any move directed against the Administration or the Democratic Party was illustrated by the activity of Mr. Lodge in supporting the resolution. He expressed the opinion that the charges ought to be looked into, and offered an amendment instructing the Finance Committee to carry out the provisions of the resolutions.

Mr. Hill, who had listened with ill-concealed disgust to the talk indulged in by Peffer and his allies, attacked the resolution and the influence behind it with a degree of spirit which at once awakened the Senate. The proposition was absurd, he declared. There was no necessity for an investigation at this time by the Finance Committee nor any other committee. It was folly to adopt the custom of following up every idle rumor, every indefinite charge that the right thing had not been done. It was pandering to idle curiosity. The Senator (Peffer) who proposed this inquiry did not make personal charges against the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury.

"But I make the charge," exclaimed Mr. Stewart, rising and moving down the middle aisle.

Mr. Hill waved Mr. Stewart back and declined to yield to the interruption.

"But let me make the charge," insisted Mr. Stewart.

"The Senator will charge anything," said Mr. Hill, still declining to yield.

Mr. Hill argued against Senate inquiries of rumors, when he again was interrupted, this time by Mr. Tillman, (S. C.) The latter raised his right arm and was about to frame an energetic question, when Mr. Hill positively declined to yield a question, saying only a few minutes remained before 2 o'clock, when the expiration of the morning hour would cut him off.

Mr. Tillman yielded reluctantly, and as he took his seat exclaimed: "It is not the first time I have seen the Senator (Hill) do up a resolution by talking on it until 2 o'clock."

Mr. Hill turned about, facing the South Carolina Senator, and, addressing him personally, said: "I will be the judge of how long and when I will speak."

"Undoubtedly," interjected Mr. Tillman, ironically.

"And," proceeded Mr. Hill, "I will not be governed in my course by the Senator from South Carolina," (Tillman.)

In the course of the quick passages back and forth, the Vice President's gavel had been keeping up a lively appeal for order.

Mr. Hill went on with his opposition to the investigation. He spoke of the course of the Senate in entering upon the random reports that Senators were purchasing sugar stock. It gave a distinct status to the charges, until the public was led to believe that all the Senators were doing at Washington was speculating in sugar stock. Here there was a rap from the chair, with an announcement that 2 o'clock sent the Peffer resolution to the calendar.

"I am sorry to be obliged to cut my remarks short in the middle of a sentence," said Mr. Hill, with a serio-comic expression.

"Would the Senator like unanimous consent to proceed?" sarcastically asked a Republican, who realized that Mr. Hill had gained his point.

"No," replied Mr. Hill, "I shall not put the Senate to that trouble."

At this remark Mr. Tillman snorted so loudly that every eye in the chamber was directed to him. It was his way of expressing his appreciation of the fact that Mr. Hill had scored a parliamentary point. Some time will elapse before the resolution sees the light again.

THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

Minority Report Against Seating Henry A. Du Pont.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The minority report on the Du Pont case was laid before the Senate this morning by Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.) It is signed by the four Democratic members of the committee. They deny the legality of the election of May 9, 1895, under which Henry A. Du Pont of Delaware claims to have been elected to the United States Senate, the committee assuming that Mr. Du Pont was not elected by the vote then cast.

The report sets forth the records, which it says, shows that on the last ballot 30 votes were cast, and of these Du Pont received only 15, which was less than a majority. The vote of Gov. Watson, who had been elected as a Senator, and subsequently succeeded to the Governorship, is counted in the record.

"It is not conceived," the report says, "how fifteen can be a majority of thirty. That a majority of all the members of the Legislature is necessary to a choice when all are present and voting, we think is clear, not only from the act of July 25, 1868, but from the language of the Constitution itself upon this subject."

The minority contends that the vote of Speaker Watson was legal, for he was, they claim, still a member of the Senate, notwithstanding he was acting Governor. Having been allowed to qualify as Senator, he would be deprived of his privilege to act as such only through death, resignation, or the Senate declaring his seat vacant.

The report also holds that it was perfectly compatible for Mr. Watson to exercise the dual offices of Governor and Senator.

"We think it clear," the minority says, "from the language of the Constitution of Delaware, that these two functions are expressly made compatible and competent by the terms of that instrument."

The minority holds that the question is not what may be incompatible at common law, but what is the statute in any given case, as many of the States have statutes which are in contravention of the common law. The minority then quotes from the Delaware Constitution and shows that on death of the Governor the Speaker of the Senate does not become Governor, but only "exercises the office of Governor." The Constitution does not provide for a vacancy either as Senator or as Speaker.

It also is claimed that the requirements of the Constitution for the election of a Speaker pro tem in the case of the Speaker being called upon to fill the duties of Governor is proof that no permanent vacancy is contemplated.

Three instances in the history of Delaware are cited to show that it has been the practice of men who have filled the office of Governor by virtue of being Speaker of the Senate to return to exercise their duties as Senator.

The minority also takes issue with the majority in regard to the functions of the Delaware Senate in passing upon the qualifications of its own members.

"We think," the report says, "that the Senate of the State of Delaware, whereof he was a member, is the sole tribunal that could either hear or determine lawfully the objections to the qualifications of Senator Watson. It would be just as reasonable and lawful that the State Senate of Delaware should adjudge and decide a contested seat in the United States Senate from that State as that we should decide here a contested seat in the Senate there."

NO MORE CADETS ARE WANTED.

The Military Academy Appropriation Bill Passed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate today passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The pending question when the bill was taken up was an amendment offered by Mr. Vilas, (Dem., Wis.,) to increase, by ninety, the number of West Point cadets.

Mr. Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) offered an amendment to the effect that the President may appoint to the vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenants meritorious non-commissioned officers of the army, when recommended according to the provisions of the Act of 1878, although graduates of the Military Academy may remain in service unassigned.

Mr. Hoar moved to amend the plan of Mr. Vilas, by providing that the two cadets at large should be appointed upon the recommendation of the Governor of the State instead of the Senators. It was voted down. Mr. Elkins's amendment directing the appointment of the cadets at large upon the recommendation of the Senators was defeated. After a three hours' debate, by a vote of 24 yeas to 27 nays, the Vilas amendment, providing for ninety additional cadets was rejected. With it also fell Mr. Sewell's amendment.

The bill was then passed, and the pension appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year was taken up.

SENATE WAITING FOR THE HOUSE.

Why a Conference Has Not Been Asked on the Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the Senate this morning, Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) before the Journal was approved, called attention to the fact that the record stated that the House had refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the House bond bill, and that the House had not asked for a conference on the matter. So far as his knowledge went, this was the first instance where a conference had not been asked. He thought it a proper time to ask the Finance Committee if an effort would be made to bring about an agreement between the two houses on this bill.

Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that that committee was waiting for some action on the part of the House.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) made a parliamentary inquiry as to whether it would be in order for the Senator from Nebraska to move that the Senate recede from its amendment, or whether he be obliged to wait until the bill came back from the House.

The Journal was then approved.

The Pension Bill Quickly Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the Senate today the Pension bill was passed as quickly as the clerk could read it, in less than eight minutes. Mr. Gorman, with reference to this bill, which carried an appropriation of $142,000,000, said it was one of those appropriations which added to the great expenditures of the Government, and hung like a pall over the country. He recalled the prediction that he had heretofore made, that the receipts of the Government would not meet its expenditures.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness and light snows, warmer, northeasterly, shifting to southeasterly, winds. MASSACHUSETTS, cloudy and threatening, with light snow in the interior, and possibly heavy snow on Cape Cod, warmer northeasterly, shifting to southeasterly, winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, cloudy and threatening, with snow, warmer, northeast, shifting to southeast, winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, light snow, warmer, northeasterly, shifting to southeasterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, partly cloudy, with snow flurries, warmer, northeasterly, shifting to southeasterly winds. DISTRICT of COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, partly cloudy, warmer, southeasterly, shifting to southwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, WESTERN FLORIDA, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, fair weather, westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, partly cloudy, with snow flurries in northern portion, warmer, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy and threatening, with light snow, warmer, southerly winds. OHIO, fair, except light snow near the lake, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, clearing, colder in northwestern portion, winds becoming northwesterly. UPPER MICHIGAN, clearing, colder, northwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair weather, westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder in southern and eastern portions, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair and warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. IOWA, fair weather, westerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in southern portion, westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, COLORADO, and KANSAS, fair weather, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair and warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, westerly winds. NEBRASKA and WYOMING, fair weather, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, winds becoming southerly.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, and on Lake Michigan. During the last twenty-four hours the lake storm has remained nearly stationary, only advancing from the western end of Lake Superior to the northern end of Lake Huron. The area of high pressure with its accompanying cold wave, central Monday night in Eastern New-York, has passed across New-England and Nova Scotia and off the coast. The pressure still remains high in the Rocky Mountain regions, but has fallen somewhat. A few scattered snow flurries are reported on the middle Atlantic and Southern New-England coast, and in the lake regions. The weather is generally clear throughout the South, fair in the Northwest, and more or less cloudy in the Northeast. The temperature has risen in the Ohio, Lower Missouri, and Mississippi Valleys and lower lake region, and throughout the East. It is colder in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature has changed but little in the Southwest. Cloudy and threatening weather is indicated in New-England and the lower lake region for Wednesday, with light scattered snows and clearing weather in the upper lake region. In all other districts the weather will continue fair. The temperature will be higher on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and the Northwest; it will be lower in the upper lake region.

West 14th St.

1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1896

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Do you realize the carpet in your room affects you more than any other object? It should be so pleasant that there never will be even a shadow of regret—and our carpets are just such pleasing companions.

A WORD AS TO "NOW."

We still have a good assortment of the carpets we contracted for last Summer. Now you can get the lastest styles at the late low prices. Now you can buy your Fall carpets and pay for them through our "Long Credit" system. Buy now, so you will not have to pay the increased prices which will come after the passing of the new tariff bill.

Novelties in Furniture at reduced prices.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

REVIVING AN OLD ABUSE

The Government Likely to Go into the Seed Business Again.

A MANDATORY ORDER TO THAT EFFECT

It Is Contained in a Provision of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Morton probably will have to go into the seed business again. The House to-day passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill, with an amendment making it obligatory upon the Secretary of Agriculture to expend $150,000 appropriated in the bill for the purchase and distribution of seeds. Partisan opposition and Congressional love of perquisites, common to both parties, form the excuse for this indefensible action.

The seed distribution has been a fraud for years. It began with the object in view of making a distribution of "rare and valuable seeds and plants," but it degenerated into a buying of the common seeds by the ton and their distribution broadcast to members of the Senate and the House, who used them as complimentary notices to their constituents, who were reminded, perhaps, when the seeds were received, of a paternal but not always discriminating Government.

Seeds which might be sent to Maine with expectation of satisfactory results from their use reached farmers on the Gulf coast who could not plant them with profitable expectation, and seeds intended for Florida were sent to Maine. The packing of the seeds and their distribution to the country cost one-third as much as the seeds, and to pack them for mailing employed many protégés of members of Congress. Secretary Morton took a wise and commendable step in refusing longer to continue the abuse, and he was supported by a decision of the Attorney General. The Senate and the House have declared that the seed distribution must be resumed, so that aspiring members who seek renominations will get supplies of electioneering documents free of charge to themselves, but at the expense of the taxpayers of the country.

In the course of the debate to-day on the House amendment, Mr. Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) said he could not permit the occasion to pass without entering his protest against the policy inaugurated by the amendment. The distribution of seeds heretofore, he said, had been confined to "rare and uncommon" varieties; now it was proposed, he said, to buy and distribute to the farmers ordinary merchantable seeds, such as could be found in any seed store in the country.

"It is the first step toward pure communism," said Mr. Moody. "If we buy seeds for the farmer, why not nets for the fishermen, and tools for the mechanic?"

Mr. Fairchild (Rep., N. Y.,) said that in the line of Mr. Moody's remark he desired to call the attention of the House to the fact that the farmers in his district had met in their club and passed resolutions protesting against the continuance of an indiscriminate distribution of seeds.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.)—Will my colleague tell us in what ward of New-York City those farmers met. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hill, (Rep., Conn.)—My district joins that of the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Fairchild's,) and it contains many hatters. Under a Democratic tariff they cannot find work at their trade, and are compelled to go to farming, and they want the seeds.

Mr. Cousins (Rep., Iowa,) offered an amendment making the appropriation for seeds unavailable until the Secretary of Agriculture should have expended the appropriation made for seeds for the current year, and making the appropriation for the salary of the Secretary, except $25, unavailable until he should have complied with this law.

To support this amendment Mr. Cousins said the first part of it was necessary because the report of the Secretary of Agriculture itself showed that the appropriation for seeds could not be left safely in his hands. That report showed that the Secretary had used $1,510 of the appropriation in the law for the present year in his efforts to defy Congress and to nullify the law. He had appointed, Mr. Cousins said, a corrupted and suborned commission, which under previous instructions answered requests and inquiries regarding the distribution of seeds in advance of the time fixed for the opening of bids, which were to be referred to them, that there would be no distribution of seeds last year. They let the cat out of the bag before it was intended to be exposed. Continuing, Mr. Cousins said:

After Congress has directed the distribution of seeds, and has appropriated the money therefor, and after the President of the United States has indorsed that law and that appropriation, along comes a mere Secretary of Agriculteure, and by the grossest usurpation known in modern times and of the law, takes Congress, takes the great Government, the Government of Washington and Hamilton, the House and Senate, in his lap, and the "strong" President that we have heard about, reads them a lecture upon the subject of their own particular business, then pats the House of Representatives on the head, strokes the gray beard of the Senate, snarls at the President, and says: "My child, dear, you shall not have any seeds in this year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six—not if the Secretary of Agriculture knows himself." [Laughter.]

This Government was formerly believed to consist of the legislative, Executive, and judicial branches; now we know it possesses in addition the Secretary of Agriculture and Controller of the Treasury. It is no longer a Government of the people, but a Government of J. Pierpont Morgan and of J. Sterling Morton. [Applause and laughter.]

The amendment was rejected, on a point of order made by Mr. Wadsworth, as being new legislation.

On motion of Mr. Baker (Rep., N. H.,) the seed division of the Agricultural Department was rehabilitated, at an expense of $13,720, in order, as he explained, that the Secretary might not be enabled to say that he could not carry out the distribution of seeds for the reason that he had not the force to do it.

This disposed of the seed matter.

ALARMED BY THE JAPANESE.

The Pacific Coast Manufacturers Fear a Trade Invasion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The House to-day, on motion of Mr. Newlands, (Silverite, Nev.,) adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the effect of the difference of the exchange between countries having the gold and silver standards of value upon American industries, and to report, by bill or otherwise.

In explanation of the resolution, Mr. Newlands stated that it was the outgrowth of the action of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco. They recognized there the danger of the invasion of the markets of the Pacific coast by the manufactures of China and Japan, agencies for the sale of which were now being opened. He reviewed the attack upon and absorption of various branches of trade in the coast States by the Chinese immigrants. This was now to be supplemented, he said, by the flooding not only of that territory, but of the entire country, with the products of the manufacturers in those Asiatic countries. He mentioned particularly the manufactures of bicycles, matches, rugs, watches, lamps, silks, and woolen goods.

Mr. Mercer (Rep., Neb.,) confirmed the statements of Mr. Newlands, and told of seeing gold-filled watch cases in Yokohama which could be produced there at $1 apiece.

Mr. Cleveland Sent His Regrets.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The Point Senasqua Rod and Reel Club of this village had its annual meeting last night, and after transacting its usual routine business elected the following officers for this year: President—A. Fred Carpenter; Vice President—Anthony B. Murray; Secretary—George W. Kipp; Treasurer—William M. Carpenter; Weigher—B. Frank Kipp. After the business meeting there was a supper. Among the letters received by the President of the club was the following from President Cleveland:

"The President regrets his inability to accept the courteous invitation of the Point Senasqua Rod and Reel Club for Monday evening, February the seventeenth."

Among those present not members of the club were President Charles Gowan of the Mount Pleasant Field Club of this village, and Messrs. John V. Cockcroft and G. Fisher. Secor. The club has limited its membership to twenty-five.

FAREWELL TO THE BOOTHS

RECEPTION BY THE HARLEM SALVATION ARMY CORPS.

The Commander and Mrs. Booth Address the Big Crowd—No Allusion Made to Their Transfer.

Majestic Hall, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was crowded last night when the Fourth Corps of the Salvation Army, which is the Harlem Branch, assembled, with its friends, to tender a farewell reception to Commander and Mrs. Booth. The hall was decorated with evergreens and streamers.

Before the reception began the corps paraded through the principal streets of Harlem, headed by the staff band.

Brigadier Evans opened the meeting by calling on the audience ti sing the hymn "We Are a Band Which Shall Conquer the Bold."

Adjutant Damon, who was recently married by the Commander at the headquarters in Fourteenth Street, prayed for the leaders of the meeting and all assembled.

Commander Booth, at the conclusion of the prayer, began the hymn, "You Have Carried Your Burdens," and was joined fervently by those assembled to do him honor.

When Commander Booth prepared to speak he was received with a prolonged outburst of applause.

"Comrades, friends, and sympathizers," he said, "I voice Mrs. Booth's sentiments as well as my own, when I thank my Harlem supporters for the work they have done. I am glad to be among you, because you are part of a movement that is respected by every one in this city, State, and country; because it weans people from the path of sin, dissipation, and vice to a spirit of righteousness.

"We have passed through three stages. The first is the stage of opposition, or persecution, and there is scarcely any kind of opposition or character of persecution that those in this movement have not had to suffer. Girls were locked up in Saratoga Springs, men were dragged through Western States, and other supporters subjected to indignities in different parts of the country.

"Then came the second stage of toleration. People passed us on the street, said we were no good, and might be let die a natural death, and the last stage which the movement has now entered on, the one that represents the sympathy and recognition of the American public, who now recognize that the Salvation Army is a real boon to the city and State, and instead of wishing us to decrease or cease our efforts, would to God we were in every State in the Union.

"One of the greatest sources of our power is that we are united on certain broad principles to bring men and women from the ways of darkness and sin to the ways of righteousness. There is no more loyal band of workers in the forty-two nations where our flag flies than in the United States.

"Thirty years ago our father looked upon the seething mass of humanity in the East End of London, and his heart ached for the millions of people who were churchless, houseless, and gospelless.

"Nine years ago the 10th of next April, Mrs. Booth and I sailed up the broad Hudson. Though we had been told, and though we found that what we were told was true, that this was the wealthiest nation, with the brightest prospects ever given to a country, there was a sea of poverty, and many were dying for the need of the hand of sympathy from brothers and sisters of the large host.

"We looked at this prospect, though it was discouraging, and we could hardly muster a corporal's guard on the streets of New-York City. Yet our hearts were centred on One who never failed us, and to-day we hear with pleasure and feelings of gratification of 2,000 commanding officers, 3,600 local officers, 26,000 persons who are wearers of the uniform, and 300,000 adherents of our cause."

He concluded with an appeal to the young men and young women of the audience to help God by joining the army and helping it in its good work.

The Commander introduced Mrs. Booth, who started the hymn "Over and Over." She compelled the audience to sing it half a dozen times and accused them of laziness. She said the light of Christ that the army holds out as an attraction to the sinners is like the newly discovered X rays, because it penetrates the hearts of the wicked easier than the hearts of those who have had a religious training, just as the X rays penetrate iron, but will not penetrate brass.

Col. Nicoll, editor of The London War Cry, who recently arrived from England, and is visiting Commander Booth, recounted briefly his experiences when he became converted by the Salvation Army.

AN OLD "CAMPAIGN LITERATURE" CASE

Tallmadge & Martin Lose Their Suit Against the Republican League.

The long and bitterly contested suit of Tallmadge & Martin against Phineas C. Loundsbury, as Treasurer of the Republican League of the United States, has come to an end. The case has been three times in the Court of Appeals.

The plaintiffs were doing business in 1888 as printers at 64 Broad Street, and in the Spring of 1889 they brought suit against the league to recover the sum of $11,484.60, with interest from November 8, 1888, which they claimed was a balance due them for printing and distributing "campaign literature" in that year.

The league denied the employment of the plaintiffs to do the work, and alleged that it had no knowledge that they had done it.

The issues in the case were referred to Louis C. Raegener as referee. The hearing before the referee continued for a period of about ten months, and voluminous testimony was taken. He made a report in November, 1890, deciding the case in favor of the league, and a judgment for about $1,700 costs was entered against the plaintiffs in favor of the league. The plaintiffs took exception to the form of the referee's report, and moved to vacate the judgment. Their motion was denied, and from this order they appealed to the General Term, where it was affirmed. From the order of the General Term they appealed to the Court of Appeals, where the order of the General Term was affirmed.

The plaintiffs then appealed from the judgment to the General Term, where the case was fully argued upon its merits, and the General Term affirmed the judgment. The plaintiffs then sought to amend the record, and their application was denied. From this decision they appealed to the General Term, where the order of the Special Term was affirmed, and from this order they appealed to the Court of Appeals, where the order was also affirmed.

The plaintiffs then appealed from the judgment to the Court of Appeals and that court has handed down a decision affirming it.

Nicols & Bacon were attorneys for the plaintiffs, and Blanchard, Gay & Phelps were attorneys for the league.

Tallmadge & Martin were credited with having printed the "fry the fat" circular so famous in the campaign of 1888. W. W. Dudley, then of Indiana, and now of Washington, and "Al" Daggett were both interested in this case and were subpoenaed as witnesses.

TO BAR MORE ALIENS

A Reading and Writing Clause Is Reported to the Senate.

CARD TESTS FOR THE IMMIGRANTS

Must Read and Write Sections of the Constitution in a Language They Elect—The Committee's Expectations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In lieu of the various bills before it on the subject of restricting immigration, the Senate Immigration Committee to-day reported a bill adding to the classes of aliens excluded from admission to the United States:

All persons over fourteen years of age who cannot read and write the language of their native country, except that an aged parent not so able to read and write who is the parent or grandparent of an admissible immigrant may accompany or be sent for by such immigrant. For the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read and write, the inspection officers shall be furnished with copies of the Constitution of the United States, printed on numbered uniform pasteboard slips, each containing five lines of the Constitution, printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small-pica type. These slips are to be kept in boxes made for that purpose, and be constructed as to conceal the slips from each box, to contain slips of but one language, and the immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made. Such immigrant shall be required to draw one of said slips from the box and read, and afterward write out in full view of the immigration officers the five lines printed thereon. Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished, and the contents of the box shall be shaken up by an inspection officer before another drawing is made. No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted, but he shall be returned to the country from which he came, at the expense of the steamship or railroad which brought him, as now provided by law.

The inspection officers shall keep in each box at all times a full number of said printed slips, and in the case of such excluded immigrant shall keep a certified memorandum of the number of the slip which the said immigrant failed to read or copy out in writing.

In the report accompanying the bill the committee states that there is a general and earnest desire to restrict foreign immigration. The members of the committee believe the country is not yet ready for a capitation tax on immigrants, and they are convinced that the Consular certification plan is impracticable. They therefore recommend it as the best proposition yet advanced.

The committee presents a mass of statistics which show that the illiteracy test will affect almost entirely those races whose immigration to this country has begun in very recent times, and which are most alien in language and origin to the people who founded the thirteen colonies and have built up the United States; that will tell most heavily on those classes which now furnish the paupers, diseased and criminals excluded by existing law, and is, therefore, of continuance of the present policy of the United States; that the immigrants who would be excluded by the illiteracy test do not go out into the Western and Southern States, where immigration is needed and become an agricultural population, but remain almost entirely in the Atlantic States and in the great centres of population where the labor market is overcrowded; that the proposed measure would exclude a larger number of undesirable immigrants and a smaller number of desirable immigrants, so far as statistics can be relied on, than any restriction which could be devised.

SIX GOATS ARRESTED FOR TRESPASSING

A Memorable Chase by Policemen of the Tremont Station.

The police of the Tremont station arrested six goats in West Farms yesterday on the charge of trespassing. The goats were the property of Mrs. Hanson, a widow who lives in Main Street, West Farms. She keeps them as pets. Opposite her house lives Mrs. Dr. Freeman, in a handsome cottage with a lawn and garden attached.

Mrs. Hanson's goats have been a nuisance for nearly a year, and complaints to the police have been frequent. The last one came in yesterday afternoon from Mrs. Freeman, and stated that the goats were in her garden and were destroying the shrubbery, and if the police did not stop them she would shoot them. Capt. Schmittberger detailed Policemen Dose and Williams in the prison wagon, with Roundsman Fennell as driver, and Roundsman Merritt on horseback, to secure the goats. Dose and Williams, armed with night sticks, jumped over the fence, and Fennell, equally well armed, guarded a hole in the fence by which the goats gained entrance, and their only means of exit.

The garden covers two acres, and there was plenty of room for the half dozen dogs in the neighborhood who joined the police in the sport, and before the last of the goats was captured Mrs. Freeman's garden was a wreck. After an hour's chase the goats were finally captured and tied securely and put in the wagon.

While Roundsman Fennell was driving off to the pound at One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Taylor Avenue, two miles distant, one of the goats, a large black one, broke his bonds and escaped. The whole party turned back and finally corralled him, only to find on their return that a second one had also got loose. Roundsman Merritt finally ran goat No. 2 down with the aid of half a dozen dogs, and after tying it and getting it in the wagon, Dose and Williams were compelled to sit on the goats until they were finally turned over to Pound Master Wiegel.

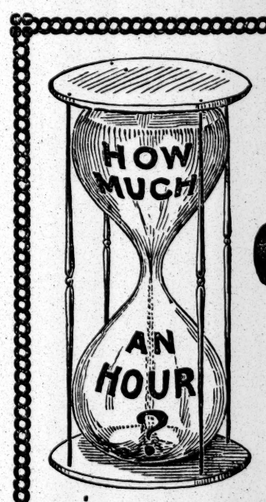
OPENING SALE OF DUSE TICKETS

Over $7,000 Taken at the Box Office of the Fifth Avenue Yesterday.

When the box office of the Fifth Avenue Theatre opened yesterday morning there was a line of people that reached out into Broadway, anxiously waiting to purchase seats for the appearances of the Italian actress, Mme. Duse, at that house next week. For ten hours the line remained unbroken, and the sale was the largest the house has ever known.

There was one amusing incident about the sale. Just before the outer doors were opened one man, who was at the head of the line, exclaimed that he didn't propose to allow any speculator to get ahead of him. As the doors were opened the man started to rush inside. His foot, however, caught in the rubber matting, and he fell. When he picked himself up he was the last on the line. The management believes, however, that no speculators got ahead of him, for every precaution was taken to keep the tickets out of their hands.

Among those who purchased tickets were Mayor Strong, Judge Daly, Count Nasselli, E. C. Benedict, Clara Louise Kellogg-Strakosch, Brayton Ives, Coroner Hoeber, T. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. E. Ritzena de Grove, G. W. Curtis, Mrs. Le Moyne, Mrs. Witherbee, Mrs. Whitney Warren, ex-Mayor Hewitt, O. W. Hamilton, A. E. Twyford, Mrs. C. H. Butler, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Hollister, D. J. Apgar, Mrs. M. George Ryttenburg, H. D. Gibson, C. A. Cammeyer, Winfield Scott, W. K. Knapp, and L. G. Woodhouse. The sale amounted to over $7,000.



How much is your time worth? How much do you value your strength? Is your money worth saving? Buy a large package of

GOLD DUST

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for 25 cents and you will save time, strength, money. With this famous cleaner every hour counts. Get a package and try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by

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Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

THEY TRADED DOG STORIES

PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE MEMBERS REMINISCENT.

Tell of Traits of Their Pets—One Animal Was in the Habit of Attacking Bicycles.

There will be some of the members of the Professional Woman's League at the coming dog show. They were talking of it in the league parlors yesterday, a small party of league members, and incidentally giving a history of all their own pets and those of their friends.

It is quite as productive of stories to be the owner of a dog as to be the proud mother of the best baby in the world.

"My brother had a dog that we thought all the world of," one league member was saying when the listener arrived. "He really was the cleverest animal I ever saw. My brother taught him all manner of tricks. One of them was to catch a hoop that he would roll. The dog became an expert finally, and could catch it when it was going very fast.

"That was just about the time bicycles began to be used. There were a number of riders who went by our house, and Jack—that was the dog—was immensely interested in them. I didn't know why until I happened to let him out one day just as a wheel was passing.

"He was in the street in an instant and had that wheel in his mouth, taking it just from the front as he did the hoop. He was a bulldog, and when he once took hold nothing on earth would make him let go until he thought best."

"Did he puncture the tire?" asked a league wheelwoman, with sympathetic interest.

"They didn't have the pneumatic tires at that time, but they did have the high wheels. Of course when Jack stopped the wheel suddenly the rider went right on. I suppose it must have hurt him, but I couldn't help laughing."

"What did he say?"

"I don't know, I couldn't hear, but he seemed to be saying a great many things. We couldn't break Jack of that trick, and as soon as a man was off his wheel he would be under the gate—that wasn't in New-York—in an instant, and come flying up to the house.

"Poor Jack died. We were very sorry, but we were told afterward that if he hadn't died a natural death he would have come to a violent end. He some way seemed to have made a great many enemies. He was very clever about the wheel."

"The dearest thing I ever saw a dog do," said another member, "was when I was in the country last Summer. They had a clever shepherd puppy which they had taught to beg. When he stood up on his hind feet and looked at you with his great pathetic brown eyes, you couldn't refuse him anything. They also had two very little kittens on the farm. I was going to the barn to see them one night when Shep spied them and started off.

"I called him back immediately, and what do you suppose that dear dog did? He stood up and begged for those kittens with all his heart in his eyes, so that I could hardly refuse to let him go."

"Well, that is much more clever than a dog I had once," said the member who was born and brought up in the country. "He was a Skye terrier, and bright enough, too. I think he must have been like some people, too good for this world. He was so unsophisticated that I was positively ashamed of him.

"He always took his meals outdoors in warm weather, a fact which a neighbor's dog about his size soon discovered. I noticed it first after discovering that my dog was always ravenously hungry. This little wretch of a neighbor's dog would come over regularly every day, it seems, when Skye was eating. Then, apparently without paying attention to any one, he would go to a corner and bark and bark furiously.

"Skye would rush over at that, wild to know what was the matter, and the other dog would go and eat up his dinner. I am ashamed to acknowledge such stupidity in any part of the family, but it is true. Poor Skye never seemed to learn better. I could write books on dogs. We have had any number of them, and brought them up from puppyhood. They have eaten up my hats; we have Pole on Whist in a half masticated condition, and a sofa with a hole chewed in the covering that we look upon tenderly as a memento of loved ones departed.

"We had a nice little black and tan at one time. He ran off with everything that came within his reach. Father was putting on his cuffs one day when he dropped one, but before it reached the floor Dandy had it in his mouth and had carried it off behind the kitchen range, his favorite resort.

"We had a dear old auntie at the house one day. She was knitting mittens. She had one all finished but the thumb, and was at work on the other. When she needed the first one to measure by, we found that Dandy had been at work on that. Dear auntie, she was almost a saint. Oh, dear. I laugh until I cry when I think of that day—I really didn't know but she would swear, she was so angry. She didn't like dogs very well."

"I saw something very cunning at a railroad station in a small town one day," said the traveling member. "A number of persons were waiting for a train, when a little water spaniel came in with a stone in his mouth and laid it down before a man who was reading a paper. The man was engrossed in his reading and pushed the stone away gruffly. That was what the dog wanted, and he brought it back. The man became a little interested himself, though he kept on with his paper.

"After he had pushed the stone away two or three times, he grew tired, and the dog carried it to one man after another. The men were all strangers, but not one refused to play with the little fellow."

"I saw—" began three members at once, and then some one came to say that it was time to close the house, and all the other stories were left untold.

THREE LIVES LOST IN TROY FIRE

Collar Factory Ruins Still Burning—Rumors of Other Deaths.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—All but one of the missing operatives of the Stettheimer collar and shirt factory, burned last night, have been accounted for. It is now thought that only three lives were lost.

The only persons positively known to be dead are Mrs. Patrick Carroll, Mrs. Robert Kane, and Mrs. Ann Foley, employes in the collar factory. There is a fear which almost approaches a certainty that there are other bodies in the building, as several girls were seen to approach the windows and then fall back.

It is reported that Mrs. Amelia Brock and a Mrs. Morton, employes of J. Stettheimer, Jr., & Company, had not returned to their homes, and they are believed to have perished in the ruins. The Chief of the Fire Department says that streams must play on the ruins, which are still burning, for at least two days before the fire can be extinguished, and that a search for bodies cannot be made until after that time.

A number of persons were injured by burns and bruises, but none of them is believed to have been fatally hurt.

The funeral of the three victims will be held Thursday. Large relief funds have already been collected for the benefit of their families and other sufferers.

The Grand Jury of Rensselaer County visited the scene of the fire to-day and will deliberate with regard to interference by the electric wires in the street with the raising of the hook and ladder company's big ladder last night.

The property loss will reach about $200,000, mainly covered by insurance. Three buildings were burned, the principal one being the Burdett six-story building, in which the fire started. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow night.

Apollo Hall, at Congress and River Streets, was partly destroyed by fire this afternoon. Two children were taken from the apartments on the second floor by the firemen shortly after the fire started. The damage is about $75,000. The building is owned by Thomas McLoughlin, who occupies part of the first floor as a restaurant. The insurance on the building is $16,000. The other occupants of the first floor are Neil Moynihan, saloon; Thomas Rainy, saloon, M. Apple, saloon, loss, $1,500; W. & H. Edlenbogan,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Gismonda—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—9:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	31	3	6
6 A. M.	35	4	7
9 A. M.	34	5	7
12 M.	40	18	19
4 P. M.	44	24	25
6 P. M.	41	24	25
9 P. M.	36	23	24
12 P. M.	32	22	24

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....17.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....14.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....36.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....32.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Snow, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1896.

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DEBATING VENEZUELA.

The London Spectator, in its latest number, discusses the probable course of the session of Parliament just opened. It alludes to the fact that domestic questions have vanished in the dim background and that foreign questions arise from all parts of the horizon. It says:

"It is a strange way of governing a great empire to allow, and indeed invite, a crowd of 600 gentlemen to discuss in public questions about which they can only be half informed, yet which may involve the whole future of the community they represent. No great house of business would agree to conduct its business so, or if it did, it would very speedily find itself in the Bankruptcy Court. And yet the system has great advantages, the first of them, as it is quite amazing to perceive, being the precise one which an a priori reasoner on Constitutions would declare to be impossible. The Government is seldom much the wiser for Parliamentary discussions on foreign affairs, or affairs like those of the Transvaal; but it is sometimes infinitely stronger, the chance of acquiring strength increasing, instead of diminishing, with the magnitude of the affair to be discussed. Much that is said is foolish, and a little is mischievous; but when the debate is over, it is usually found that the nation, as a solid body, has gained much knowledge, and has intelligently made up its mind. Great Britain unanimous and easy in its conscience is a terribly strong power, and its Government, aware of the governing ideas of the people, can act with a decision and energy often wanting to less democratic organizations."

The debate on Venezuela in the House of Commons on Monday is a striking instance of the truth of these observations. Although it was shut off at an early stage by Mr. BALFOUR'S official "Hush!" there was quite enough of it to show a condition of opinion in the English mind that a month ago would have seemed incredible. The statement by Mr. ATHERLEY-JONES, the Radical proposer of a motion in support of arbitration, and that of Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE may be dismissed, with the bellicose eloquence of Mr. JOHN DILLON, as of no very serious importance. Taken together, they constitute indications of public opinion to which the Government will give some weight, but which are not of great importance. But when Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, the Liberal leader in the House, declares that he is "perfectly certain that both inside and outside of the House the consensus of opinion is in favor of peaceful arbitration," and that "the main object should be to express such opinion," the utterance is very significant. When to this he adds a sober but emphatic rebuke toward "those who alleged that President CLEVELAND had acted from election motives," and declares that, "as a matter of fact, the United States had been pressing for a settlement of the question for the last ten years, always in the most friendly spirit," his words will be gravely weighed. The motion of Mr. ATHERLEY-JONES was withdrawn finally, not because it expressed too strongly the opinion of the nation, but because it would lead to a misunderstanding as to what that opinion is. As Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT remarked, the amendment could not be accepted by the Government and must, if pressed, be lost by a large majority. "If that happened," he said, "it would go forth to America that the House had pronounced against arbitration, although he was convinced that that was the end all wished to attain."

It is an instance of the futility of the wisdom of politicians that at the moment when the rejection of the declaration in favor of arbitration in the British House of Commons distinctly tended to favor the cause of arbitration the American Senate was listening to an extravagant argument in favor of an extreme view of the Monroe doctrine, which really must have the same effect. Senator DAVIS's speech upon his resolutions, which are those of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, was far more violent in tone than the resolutions themselves. These, as we have heretofore pointed out, really amount to nothing more than an assertion that the United States, when it observes an act of aggression on the part of a foreign power, threatening her peace and safety, will regard it as actuated by an unfriendly spirit. But on the basis of this very perfunctory assertion Senator DAVIS built up a superstructure of elaborate and unstinted claims which the country will regard with great indifference. In the Senate itself he secured only a meagre audience, mostly of Republican Senators, and spoke to thin galleries. The beggarly array of empty benches is a striking manifestation of the spirit which now prevails throughout the country. With the degree of good sense, calmness, self-respect and respect for each other which undoubtedly now characterizes the two nations, all sensible men can await the result in patience and with confidence.

THE RAINES INIQUITY.

Properly speaking, the Raines bill is neither a measure of taxation nor an excise measure, in the sense in which the latter term is commonly used. In other words, its main purpose is neither revenue nor regulation of the liquor traffic. It is an essential quality of a tax law that it be equitable. If a tax takes the form of a license fee for the privilege of carrying on a certain business, it should either be uniform or proportioned to the volume or the profit of the business. If it is different for different communities, it is essentially unjust and violates a fundamental principle of taxation. A law for regulating or restricting a certain traffic should either be uniform throughout the State or applied in each community by its own authorities with reference to the conditions of that community. While the Raines bill professes in its title and in its provisions to be both for revenue and for regulation, it is not consistent with the sound principles of either.

But neither revenue nor regulation is its main purpose. It is a purely partisan scheme in its whole aim and scope. It is intended to take from local authorities all power of regulation and control over the liquor traffic and transfer it to a State department for the purpose of strengthening a political machine. It provides for a large number of appointments and makes the new officers "confidential special agents" of the State department. This patronage is one of the objects aimed at, and the confidential agents would be political agents for getting the power exercised by the liquor traffic into politics on the side of the party which they were to serve.

The taxing feature of the bill is devised as a scheme of bribery to secure party support in those parts of the State in which the Republican vote preponderates. The inequality of the tax, ranging from $800 a year in this city to $100 in rural communities, is calculated to draw the bulk of the revenue which is to go to the State from the cities, to the relief of the burdens of the rural taxpayers. It is assumed that this iniquitous system would be popular among those who would benefit permanently from it.

All this may be an argument in favor of the bill to the minds of those Republican legislators who take the Platt view of practical politics. They take no account of moral sense or a sentiment of justice among voters, or of any regard for sound policy where party expediency is supposed to be involved, and they assume that in a Presidential year there will be no loss of votes in cities to offset the gain by public bribery in the country. PLATT engages in short-range warfare, and is now working for a special purpose of his own. If he can gain his immediate end in National politics, he does not care for consequences to the interests of the State or of the cities of the State.

But men who represent in the Legislature the cities which it is intended to plunder, and who have some appreciation of other than sordid motives in the minds of men, would do well to consider the consequences to themselves and to their party of betraying the interests of their constituents. It is proposed to rob the cities, to trample upon the right of self-government, to defy independent sentiment. If it be true that the rural vote can be made more Republican by such means, it is equally true that the city vote may be made more Democratic. A majority of the vote of the State is in the cities, and the independent factor that sways from side to side is much larger there. The passage of the Raines bill might prove to be exceedingly bad politics, if not for the control of conventions, at least for the carrying of an election dependent upon the city vote. It is just one of those iniquitous devices of reckless bossism that are apt to produce violent reactions.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

It does not appear that the Constitution of the French Republic makes any provision for or even contemplates the emergency which has actually arisen of a division between the two Chambers of the Legislature, in which one takes sides with the Ministry and the other against it. In the present case the ultimate "objective" of the Senate is probably not the Premier, but the President, though it is true that the existing Ministry constitutes the grievance of the Senate. The Senate in France has in fact fulfilled the same function in the economy of the Government that our own Senate was meant to fulfill and has failed to fulfill—the function, namely, of a conservative and even somewhat inert body that could not be moved to hasty action by the impulsiveness of the Chamber of Deputies. The framers of our Constitution never considered the emergency which has actually arisen whereby the exigencies of a political party should induce it to admit as sovereign States mere mining camps and cattle ranches, and the representatives of these enterprises be sent to the Senate to constitute a distinct danger to the public security and to convert the Senate from a conservative into a dangerous and revolutionary body.

The French Senate has the first characteristic of a Senate—a dread of innovation and a dislike of radicalism. When President FAURE determined, in view of the disposition manifested by the Chamber of Deputies, to try the experiment of a Radical Ministry, he encountered the hostility of the Senate, which set itself to insure that the experiment should not succeed. There was one marked element of imprudence in defying the Senate in order to make the Chamber tractable. That is, that, although the Ministry is responsible to both houses and although it is commonly composed with a view to satisfying the Deputies rather than the Senators, a refractory Senate is not so easily dealt with as a refractory Chamber of Deputies. The Constitution provides that the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, may dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but it does not provide any means of getting rid of a Senate in opposition.

It is from this that the present crisis has arisen. The Senate has twice recorded its hostility to measures of the Bourgeois Ministry, the first time upon a bill proposing to make strikes upon the part of workmen in certain employments a penal offense, a bill which the Senate passed, although the Ministry wished to withdraw it. The second occasion is the present crisis, which has been brought about by the disapproval on the part of the Senate of the manner in which the Minister of Justice has fulfilled his functions. Apparently its opposition would be suspended if this Minister alone should resign. But his colleagues make common cause with him, assured of the support of a majority of the Chamber of Deputies. Our London correspondent has informed us that this support is believed to have been brought about by a system of blackmail. That is to say, the Ministry is in possession of facts about the Deputies who hold the balance of power in the Chamber which would be destructive to those Deputies if they were published, and which the Ministry will refrain from publishing so long as the Deputies in question continue tractable. Whether this explanation be correct or not, its currency shows the estimation in which the Chamber is held and emphasizes the necessity of a Senate strong enough to withstand the caprices of the Deputies.

In any case, it seems time that the talk about a "coup d'état" should stop. A French Government that has lasted for a quarter of a century has already an unusual claim to be regarded as stable, as French Governments have gone. But, more than that, there cannot be any real dispute that the republic represents the settled choice and will of the French nation. There is no longer any nucleus for the formation of any other than a republican party. BOULANGER has left no successor, and the straits to which the malcontents are reduced are sufficiently illustrated by the ridiculous story that Prince VICTOR NAPOLEON and the Duke of ORLEANS are in consultation upon the best means of taking advantage of the situation created by the opposition of the French Senate to the French Ministry. The natural and reasonable solution of the crisis would be that the Ministry should give way; and it is to be hoped that this course will be insisted upon by all sensible and patriotic Frenchmen, quite apart from their opinions upon the merits of the dispute.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION AT ALBANY.

Members of the Legislature cannot be in the dark as to the merits of the two bills relating to the public-school system of this city. They know that the system needs reforming and that the evils which have infested and weakened it have sprung from the control exercised over school management by the Ward Trustees. These boards have been the obscure centres of incapacity and of political manipulation, which have demoralized the system and brought it into discredit. Facts and arguments to show this have been laid before the public and before the Legislature for two years, and it is no longer open to question.

Knowing this, the legislators must also know that the bill which proposes to increase and multiply the Boards of Trustees is not intended to remedy the evil which has brought the school system down and created the need of reform. It is intended to perpetuate it and to make its eradication more difficult hereafter. On the other hand, the bill which provides for the abolition of the incapable and irresponsible Trustees and the establishment of a central Board of Superintendents, trained to school management, devoted wholly to its duties, and responsible for its results, cannot fail to commend itself to any rational mind as the proper means of doing away with the source of existing evils.

If it were to be assumed that members of the Legislature are not capable of seeing and understanding this, they could be expected at least to form a judgment from the source and the support of the two measures upon which they are called to act. One is the product of a Tammany politician, intent upon saving the Trustees, because they furnish the link whereby the appointment and promotion of teachers and the oversight of schools are connected with local political machines. Its purpose is to hold the schools to a close association with ward politics. The other measure was framed and is advocated by those who are zealous in the cause of elevating and improving the system of education for the mass of the people. They are men who have studied the subject and appreciate its importance. They are familiar with standards elsewhere and the methods by which they are maintained. They understand the cause of the low estate into which our schools have fallen and the means by which they can be raised to efficiency. They have no interest in politics, local or otherwise, so far as this subject is concerned, except as they are anxious to rescue the school system from all political influence because its effect is pernicious.

This is the choice presented to the lawmakers at Albany, and they will act upon it with their eyes open. There is no question of party advantage here, but of the education of the rising generation, upon which the public safety and well-being of the Commonwealth is to depend. The appeal is made for intelligent, public-spirited, and conscientious action, with no consideration of party, but if it is not taken the party in control of the Legislature will necessarily have to bear the responsibility.

THE SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA HOSPITAL.

The Senate Committee on Cities has agreed to report favorably the bill authorizing the city to lease land for a hospital for scarlet fever and diphtheria patients. We trust that the report will be made promptly, and promptly and favorably acted upon. The bill has the united support of the medical profession in this city and of the Board of Health. It simply authorizes the lease of land adjoining the Willard Parker Hospital, which is the only hospital in the city receiving patients suffering from scarlet fever and diphtheria; and the accommodations in this institution are very restricted and very far from sufficient. The land once provided by the city, a fund of $100,000 becomes available for the construction of the building—this amount having been given by private persons.

In a peculiar sense this work claims the favorable consideration of the Legislature. The nature of the two diseases which it is proposed to treat in the new hospital is such that patients suffering from them cannot with safety be introduced into general hospitals, where the precautions necessary to prevent infection or contagion are either wholly impracticable or so difficult and costly as to be beyond the reach of the management. On the other hand, the progress of medical science has been such that, in hospitals properly constructed and administered, treatment of these dreaded diseases is far more generally successful than was deemed possible even a few years ago. When, therefore, private benevolence provides, not only for the care of sufferers from these diseases, but for complete protection to the health of the city, on terms so generous as those embodied in this bill, there can be no question as to the duty of the Legislature. We are happy to be assured that no opposition exists to the bill, but its friends are naturally and properly anxious that it should be passed as promptly as may be in order that work on the hospital may be begun without any unnecessary delay.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

Our London correspondent, in his cable letter on Sunday, predicted that the election of DILLON to the Chairmanship of the Irish Parliamentary Party would mean the dissolution of the party. The prediction at least represented the threat of a strong minority. Nevertheless, DILLON was yesterday elected to the Chairmanship. The Irish party in Parliament already consisted of two factions, the Parnellites, absurdly so called, and the McCarthyites. Henceforth it will consist of at least three, and very probably of as many as there are Irish members.

All this shows how great was the loss of PARNELL, who really did force his followers to keep their personal jealousies in abeyance and to work for the cause. If he could have lived five years longer without outliving himself, and if Mr. GLADSTONE had been ten years younger, it is possible that the Irish question would have been taken out of British politics, to the great relief of everybody concerned. As soon as these two leaders disappeared, the Irish question ceased to be a real issue. Of course, with the overwhelming Tory majority it could not in any case be a leading issue now. But there are no signs that, if or when the Liberals beat the Tories, the Irish question will come up again. The Irish members will not be numerous enough, united enough, or strong enough to force it once more upon a British public which is acutely bored by it, and which is all the more bored when to the claims of Ireland are added the squabbles of the Irishmen who pretend to represent those claims. The period of Parliamentary agitation, for the present, at least, is over; it is to be feared that there may be a reversion to the condition of "smothered war" to which Parliamentary agitation for a time put an end.

When Mr. REED was Speaker of the House for the first time he did not dislike being called a "Czar" or a "Napoleon." In view of his recent aversion to announcing anything like principle as to the financial issue, he may add to these the title of "Bismarck"—vide BISMARCK'S Table-Talk: "If I am to go through life with principles, it seems to me just the same as if I had to pass along a narrow forest path with a long pole in my mouth."

Perhaps the fact that a janitor's son was frozen to death on his own father's doorstep in this city Sunday night, simply because the bell of that janitor's apartments was "out of order," may lead to a reform which the clamorous appeals of ordinary tenants, though made constantly year after year, have never been able to effect. People who live in flat houses know that the janitor's bell is always "out of order" after 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and that a tenant who has dared to lose or forget his latch key has no more chance of arousing one of these despotic functionaries to let him in than he would have of getting a response by hammering on the door of a tomb. Janitors have banded together in defense of what they regard as their right, to undisturbed slumbers, and landlords, by refusing to take any action in response to complaints, support their insolent underlings in this conspiracy. The tragedy in East Ninety-sixth Street was lamentable in itself, but those who have had repeated experiences of their own with janitors' bells that were conveniently inoperative during a certain part of every day may be inclined to regard the event with something less of sympathy than of appreciation for the stern justice which it illustrates.

Most people will smile several times during their perusal of Commissioner WARING'S little essay on the city dog, but none the less the matter is one both serious and important. All the Commissioner says, as well as all at which he deemed it judicious only to hint, is quite true, and the friends, no less than the enemies, of dogs will agree with him in the assertion that these animals are out of place in city houses and in city streets. Their unconditional banishment, however, is more desirable than practicable. The next best thing is to reduce their numbers as much as possible, and the plan suggested—a law forbidding any dog to take his walks abroad except at the end of a leash held by somebody who must, in turn, keep in the roadway at a greater distance from the curb than the leash's length—would seem to be well devised for bringing about that result. The dog's promenader would then become even more an object of public amusement than at present, and the dog himself would no longer be either dangerous or offensive. The increased ridicule incident to walking in the road would at least prevent women from taking part in these queer excursions, and as even now few men will thus demean themselves except for hire, the vast proportion of the dogs now passing unhappy and unnatural lives in cities would soon be sent into the country, where, if anywhere, they belong.

Mr. GEORGE OWENS, the Brooklyn man who became a Senator by accident, has become an Inspector of Gas Meters by appointment. The job brings in only $1,500 a year. It is a wonder Mr. OWENS didn't prefer trying again his old profession. Can it be that an Inspector has more "opportunities" than a barkeeper?

SOME GLASGOW PAINTERS.

After successful exhibitions at St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, a collection of pictures exceeding 100 examples, by young Scotchmen, members of what is known as the Glasgow school, is now shown in this city at the Klackner Gallery, 7 West Twenty-eighth Street.

These men have been very much in evidence in recent years at various exhibitions, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, attracting considerable attention from the press and public. In Munich they have been especially honored, while the magazines here and abroad have devoted no little space to detailed accounts of the artists, their works, aims, and ideas, all of which has proved interesting reading and has whetted curiosity for an inspection of their canvases, where an opportunity to study the color and technique would be afforded, in itself worth volumes of description.

It may be frankly stated that the most exigent amateur will find little cause for disappointment. Among all the lot there is, with scarcely any exception, nothing that lacks interest for one reason or another. On the contrary, the men show remarkable originality, excellent color, astonishing suggestiveness, and all strike a note at once new, harmonious, and full of much melody. They are none of them commonplace for a moment; most of them are highly decorative, all having something new to say.

It has been written of these Scotchmen that they are neither realists, romanticists, idealists, impressionists, or symbolists, but that they partake in a measure of all—and yet remain themselves. This is quite true. There would seem nothing more difficult in these days than to evolve a totally original conception of nature, yet these men have done so. They have studied the great world of landscape and then worked out a personal interpretation, investing woodland, plains, the sea, all, with a poetic, sympathetic rendering at once tender, and as full of thought and charm as a subtle, delicate human mind. There is in a measure the same influence over all, but this is only apparent, as in a well-bred community certain rules of deportment and good manners are innately perceptible, while they take away from no one's individuality.

The landscapist, R. Macaulay Stevenson, has some nine pictures here, of various phases of nature, of which "By the Mill Pond" is the most important in color, composition, and execution, as it is in size. It is painted, as are all the canvases here, in big vigorous strokes, with no lack of pigment and no hesitation as to intention. The result is a powerful, fine piece of artistic conception of nature, the big side only in evidence, and all unnecessary detail eliminated. Two tall, upright canvases, a "Rapsodie" and a moonlight effect, 97 and 91, are both astonishingly simple, the former particularly so, having seemingly but two tones of sky and greens, yet expressing the qualities of late evening with fidelity and poetry. There is a snappy, lively rendition of Scotch scenery, "Castlefairn," by James Paterson, with a big feeling about it of simplicity in the modeling of cloud forms, the landscape construction, and the envelopment of atmosphere. This man sends as well a water color of some chrysanthemums, a model of the proper method in which to handle this medium, and wherein the painter has achieved great brilliancy of pure color.

In a water color way, Arthur Melville has done much of an unusual nature that shows him a masterful worker with this more delicate means of painting. Six examples from sketches in Venice, Tangiers, and Spain have given him ample material for the exploitation of gay color and scintillating light. Mr. Melville has kept himself well in reserve, and conveyed an idea of excessive splendor of tone without exhausting the limitations of his palette, or becoming for a moment chalky, a result by no means easy of accomplishment. The general feeling of the exhibition is one of sobriety of tone, and there are but few exceptions. A noticeable departure, however, is in the case of E. A. Hornell. This man narrowly escapes, in one of his compositions at least, crudity of color. His work is not nature in any of her aspects familiar to most of us, and yet under unusual conditions the student has possibly seen certain golden afternoons when the effects of sunlight have glorified the commonplace and made poetry of the most prosaic and conventional things. At any rate, the man has a love and an eye for richness of color, which he discovers in his own native land as easily as in that land of sunrise, the country of the Mikado, where, by the way, he has voyaged with open eye and busy hand.

James Guthrie is another member of this brilliant coterie who is present with some important portraits, notably one of Miss Wilson. This, in a way, is suggestive of Whistler, himself represented by two modest, but artistic, trifles in pastel. There are low-toned drawings of animals in water color by Joseph Crawhall; a large "Enchanted Woods" by Millie Dow, one of the sterner sex, notwithstanding his name, together with some roses, some very quaint studies by David Gauld, and, by J. Whitelaw Hamilton, some colorful effects, both in Venice and Scotland.

Other names are E. A. Walton, Grosvenor Thomas, Alexander Roche, George Pirie, Harrington Mann, W. Y. MacGregor, and J. E. Christie. These men are scarcely less interesting, but may not now be mentioned in detail. The exhibition, which is quite different from anything seen before in this city, will doubtless attract considerable attention, as it will probably leave an influence on some of the younger and more impressionable men. It will go intact to Philadelphia later in the month, after which it will be returned to Glasgow. Meanwhile the pictures remain on free exhibition.

PICTURE SALES BY FRAMEMAKERS

A Transaction Which is Fraudulent from Beginning to End.

The Society of Art Lovers at Nantes, in France, has taken a step which is novel and graceful. Resting on the provision of a law of 1841, which forbids auctioneers to sell new goods, the society has prevented the sale of certain framed pictures whose artistic value is apparently naught, since the prices obtained are always less than the gilding on the frames, if it were real, would cost. These pictures are the work of merchants in frames who live in the Rue des Petites-Ecuries as prosperously as bankers of the Faubourg St. Honoré.

There are apprentices who earn 5 cents an hour by covering with inferior brass, that is quickly oxydized, moldings which come from Norway, ornamented with the acanthus leaf or the sempiternal laurel. There are ex-artists in attics who paint canvases by the gross. Each painter executes three varieties of pictures—landscapes, with a brook and a farm in the background, baskets of flowers, and still life. There are also hunting scenes. The prices are interesting.

A canvas measuring 40 by 33 centimeters is worth 6 cents. The colors are prussian blue and mineral blue, mostly. In one room there are at work on twelve easels twelve artists. One paints foregrounds, another paints skies, another trees, and so on. The cost to the merchant is: Frame, 60 cents; painter's wages, 6 cents; total, 66 cents. If the picture fail to fetch at auction $1, the merchant withdraws it, for the commission to the auctioneer is 10 cents, including all expenses, and the merchant cannot be content with less than 24 cents of profit. There are thousands and thousands of pictures sold at the Hotel Drouot, in Paris, every Wednesday, under these conditions. The Art Lovers of Nantes say these conditions are perverse and insufferable.

American Society in London.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A reception under the auspices of the American Society in London will be given at the Grosvenor Gallery on Washington's Birthday. The members of the American Embassy and Consulate will attend.

A PLAY BY MAETERLINCK

"L'Interieur" Well Performed by Franklin Sargent's Pupils at Carnegie Lyceum Yesterday.

Another of Maurice Maeterlinck's curious little dramas was acted, or, to say better, presented, by Mr. Franklin Sargent's pupils yesterday afternoon before an assemblage which crowded Carnegie Lyceum. This is the third of the Belgian's works Mr. Sargent has produced here, and his programme yesterday contained a letter of grateful acknowledgment from Maeterlinck.

Like "L'Intruse" and "Les Aveugles," "L'Intérieur" is short, simple in form and text, and full of vague suggestiveness. Its symbolism is not to be translated into plain words. One feels its many possible meanings or not, according to his temperament and mood. It may symbolize the happy ignorance of humanity of the sorrow that is always impending, until the hour of realization comes. It may represent in allegory the relation of the soul to the forces of the outer infinite. Whatever it means, beyond its clear statement and picture, it is strangely impressive in the performance, compelling almost breathless attention while it lasts.

We see a garden in the shadow of night, and beyond it, through a window, a brilliantly lighted room. The persons in the house are calm and contented. The father dozes, after his day's labor, in the chimney corner; the mother, holding her youngest child, is reading. Two of her daughters, clad in white, are present. They are all blissfully unconscious of any cause for grief.

Yet, as strangers gather in the deep shadows, and whisper, some intuitive feeling of dread comes upon the happy family indoors. The girls come to the window, one with an expression of fright upon her face, and peer out into the darkness. They can see nothing; they cannot hear the whispering, but some strange influence is working upon them.

The mission of those in the garden is to break the news to this family of the death of its fairest member, the eldest daughter, by drowning. Peasants are now bringing the body across the fields. They are coming slowly, by the longest way, but must soon arrive, and still the bent old man, the Stranger who found the body, and the two girls who were the lost one's friends, hesitate to carry the tidings indoors. The girls in the garden are affected to tears by the vision of that happy family in ignorance of the blight that is to fall upon it. Finally, when the dead girl is at the door, the tale is told to her relatives, who rush wildly from the room, leaving only the child, which still sleeps peacefully.

As an example of suggestive pantomime this little work is vastly superior to the rococo Pierrot plays ill-advised folks are trying to acclimatize here. It is all natural and intelligible. In the spoken dialogue there is not a needless or inharmonious word.

The performance was good, being free from conventional stage artifice and any exhibition of personal peculiarities.

After a long interval a two-act play called "Master Shakespeare Outwitted," written by Elizabeth Walling, and revised by W. J. Rolfe, A. M., was performed. The entertainment then took on the character of a school exhibition, in which the likeness of the play to a real play and the various degrees of proficiency displayed by the performers were highly interesting to a few in the audience. The cast of the Maeterlinck piece is appended as a matter of record;

The Old Man	Lee Bernheim
The Stranger	L. J. Fuller
Martha	Mary Emerson
Mary	Florence Kahn
A Peasant	Alward Taylor
The Crowd	Junior Students
The Father	Albert Brown
The Mother	Maie Tunison
The Two Daughters	Edith Barker and Grace Merritt

"SAINTS AND SINNERS" REVIVED.

An Excellent Performance of the Play for Charity at Palmer's.

An audience which about two-thirds filled the theatre assembled at Palmer's Theatre yesterday afternoon to witness a performance of "Saints and Sinners," by Henry Arthur Jones, given in aid of the Church Infirmary and Dispensary. The financial receipts were a little more than $800, and the performance itself was one of the most brilliant that has been seen in New-York for years.

Of the cast which had been arranged to interpret the play J. H. Stoddart, E. M. Holland, and Marie Burroughs took part in the original production in this country. Other prominent actors who appeared were Maurice Barrymore, Hugo Toland, Frederic Robinson, Odell Williams, Herbert Millward, Emily Seward, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, and Zenaide Williams. There were no awkward stage waits, so common to an average performance to be given but once; every artist knew his lines and when to speak them, and the entire performance ran as smoothly as though it was in the middle of a long run.

Of course, J. H. Stoddart's splendid interpretation of the character of Jacob Fletcher, the Minister so sorely tried, was the great feature of the performance. The veteran actor never showed his great abilities more clearly, and never aroused more sincere applause, than he did in this character. He caused smiles to ripple and tears to flow, and the audience experienced both the smiles and the tears, hardly knowing where one ended and the other began. At the end of the second act, where the Minister discovers that his Letty has departed with Capt. Fanshawe, Mr. Stoddart's acting was so natural and forceful that he was honored with six curtain calls, while the audience applauded him loudly.

Marie Burroughs, too, did some admirable work as Letty Fletcher, the heroine of the play. It is quite a while since Miss Burroughs has been seen here before, and she was welcomed with great heartiness when she made her entrance. Her performance of Letty was one of the best that she has ever given in this city. Frederic Robinson's Tanner and Odell Williams's Grocer were well-drawn sketches, and Mr. Barrymore and Mr. Holland did some excellent work.

The cast:

Jacob Fletcher	J. H. Stoddart
Captain Eustace Fanshawe	Maurice Barrymore
Ralph Kingsmill	Hugo Toland
Samuel Haggard	Frederic Robinson
Lot Burden	E. M. Holland
Frabble	Odell Williams
Peter Greenacre	Herbert Millward
Uncle Bamberry	Harry Holliday
Jack Raddles	H. E. Bostwick
Leeson	Clifford Leigh
Tom Marks	Alfred Becks
Porter	E. Stancliffe
Letty Fletcher	Marie Burroughs
Lydia	Emily Seward
Mrs. Parridge	Mrs. Louisa Eldridge
Fanny Parridge	Zenaide Williams

Action in Enrollment Cases.

The Committee on Appeals of the County Republican Committee met

GUIANA BOUNDARY BROIL

A Joint British and American Commission in Preparation.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT SECURE

A Board of Conciliation, Rather Than of Arbitration, Expected from the Negotiations Now in Progress.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Central News says that the appointment of a joint British and American Commission to settle the Venezuelan boundary dispute was suggested diplomatically a week ago. The matter has not yet assumed definite shape.

The Right Hon. John Morley, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is contesting in the Liberal interest the seat in the House of Commons for the Montrose Burghs, delivered a speech at Forfar today. In the course of his remarks he said he rejoiced that there was every indication of a solution of the Guiana boundary dispute by the appointment of a joint commission.

The Daily News will to-morrow say that the negotiations now in progress between the United States and Great Britain will result, according to the expectation of the best informed circles, in a satisfactory settlement of the Venezuelan dispute.

The paper gives the lines on which the negotiations are proceeding. They are virtually identical with the suggestions made by Mr. G. W. Smalley, the American correspondent of The Times, for the appointment of a joint commission.

The News adds that the commission will serve rather as a board of conciliation than as an arbitration board. It is understood that before agreeing to the scheme which, as a last resort, would involve arbitration, Lord Salisbury would require an agreement regarding the settled districts.

The News remarks that the United States seems to assume a quasi suzerainty over Venezuela, which is a distinct advantage to Great Britain. It concludes that a settlement on the foregoing lines would be honorable to both countries, and would be heartily applauded by all parties here.

The newspapers to-day are variously commenting on the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech moved in the House of Commons by L. Atherley Jones, deploring the absence from the speech from the throne of any expression favorable to arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute, and also upon the proposal cabled to The Times by its American correspondent, G. W. Smalley, for a joint commission, consisting of two British and two American commissioners, to inquire into and report the facts to their respective Governments. Mr. Smalley's suggestion is supposed to have originated in the Washington Cabinet.

The St. James's Gazette praises Mr. Balfour's tact in ending the debate on Mr. Jones's amendment yesterday, and repudiates Sir William Vernon Harcourt's utterances in favor of arbitration, declaring that the Opposition leader asserts that England is favorable to arbitration, but neglects to say what is to be arbitrated. Mr. Smalley's proposition, The Gazette says, is equally as ambiguous as Sir William Harcourt's assertion.

The Westminster Gazette is in thorough sympathy with the purpose of Mr. Jones's amendment, but believes that it should not have been pushed, because its certain rejection would have induced belief in America that Parliament was opposed to arbitration. Such an impression, in view of the delicate negotiations pending, The Gazette says, would have been deplorable.

The Pall Mall Gazette expresses its approval of the plan for the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute cabled to The Times by its American correspondent. The Globe opposes the proposition.

CHAMBERLAIN PLACATES KRUEGER.

Volksraad Will Probably Sanction the President's English Visit.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 18.—The Standard of this city publishes a dispatch from Pretoria saying that the speech delivered Thursday last in the House of Commons by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, had a good effect.

It is now most probable that the Volksraad, in special session, will give its sanction to the proposed visit of President Krüger to England in response to Mr. Chamberlain's invitation that he visit that country to discuss the matters at issue between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

UITLANDERS ARE UNDER GUARD.

Officers Implicated in Jameson's Raid to be Court-Martialed.

PRETORIA, Feb. 18.—The Uitlanders who were arrested at Johannesburg upon charges of attempting to overthrow the Transvaal Government, and brought here for trial, have been interned in a private house, which is surrounded by an armed guard. The sum of £10,000 bail each is required for their release.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—According to The Times, there is reason to believe that every officer holding the Queen's commisison who took any part whatsoever in the raid made by Dr. Jameson in the territory of the South African Republic will be tried by court-martial.

CRISIS IN FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

Senate Will Try to Pass a Vote of Censure Against the Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in Paris, which says that the gravity of the political situation in France is increasing daily. It is believed, the dispatch says, that the Ministry has a surprise in store for the public, and it is even suggested that a coup d'état is possible. The only obstacle to the latter happening is Gen. Saussier, the Military Governor of Paris, who is a conservative with the courage of his convictions and ever alert to suppress a revolutionary movement.

Henri Rochefort, according to The Gazette's correspondent, is credited with having remarked that seven years ago a two-line paragraph under the caption "Down With the Senate" would have sent 200,000 men to the Senate Palace to carry out this mandate, whereas now a column article would not be responded to by a dozen men.

In Radical circles the opinion is expressed that the opportunity is favorable to the success of a pretender with nerve, but such a personage is not "en évidence."

It is said that the Senate will endeavor to pass on Friday a vote of censure against the Government by a majority much greater than was polled Saturday.

RUSSIAN FORCES IN COREA.

Her Majesty's Government Made No Representations on the Subject.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Conservative member for the Tunbridge Division of Kent, interrogated the Government in regard to the reported landing of Russian sailors and marines at Chemulpo, Corea, and the circumstance of the King of Corea taking refuge in the Russian legation at Seoul.

Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in reply that the reason which had been given for the action of the King in putting himself under the protection of the Russian Minister was that the political situation in Corea was such as to endanger himself and the members of his family.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Curzon said he would not admit that the landing of an armed Russian force in Corea was tantamount to occupation of that country, and further said that the Government had made no representations to Russia upon the subject.

Russian Designs on Mok-Po Harbor.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin which connects Russia's assumed intention to establish a protectorate over Corea with the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya's proposal that Russia should acquire Mok-Po, an iceless harbor in the southwestern part of the Corean Peninsula, which would easily afford anchorage for thirty warships. The dispatch hints that the Novoe Vremya's proposal came from a semi-official source.

SAVAGERY OF THE SPANIARDS.

An American Contrasts His Experience with That of Anti-Cubans.

HAVANA, Feb. 14, via Tampa.—The following letter has been sent to the American press:

Insurgent Camp, Arcos de Canasi, Feb. 12.—As there have been comments in the American press, influenced by the agents of the Spanish Government, on the system of war followed by the Cuban patriots, who are represented to the face of the world as enemies to the civilization and wealth of this country, I think it will be of interest to your readers to have a statement of my personal experience.

Some years ago I came from the United States to attend to the property owned by my family in this rich but unhappy country, and among that property, especially the important plantation "Santa Susana," in the Province of Matanzas. As a sympathizer with the heroic efforts of these people for their freedom and the establishment of their republic, I joined the Cuban Army at the beginning of January, fulfilling what I conscientiously considered my duty, but with the intention that I would observe and enforce on those under my command the laws of war adopted by all civilized nations.

A few days after I had joined the Cuban Army, a column of the Spanish Army under the command of Gen. Prats arrived at the plantation "Santa Susana," my father's property, an American citizen, and in revenge for my having joined the patriots they burned and destroyed the buildings of the plantation and everything that they found in their way.

This vandalic act may be the object of sad comparison if you consider the conduct observed by Gen. Gomez and his men while they occupied the plantations "Espana," belonging to Romero Robledo, Crown Minister, and who is the enemy of Cuban liberties; in the plantation "Portugalete," where Gomez has encamped three times, owned by Manuel Calvo, leader of the most retrograde of the Spanish party, and in the plantation "San Antonio," of the Marques of Davalo, also one of the greatest enemies of the Cubans, where the General exacted of his troops the greatest respect toward the property and workmen. Decide now who are the ones who carry on the war in a civilized manner and who are those who fight as savages. Yours truly,

LEON DEL MONTE.

This Mr. Del Monte is the son of Mr. Leonardo Del Monte who died recently in Paris, an American citizen, and all his family are well known in New-York's best society. His grandfather was the patriot Domingo Aldama, who placed all his fortune in favor of the Cuban cause. Mr. Aldama was one of the most distinguished personages in the last war, and one of the Cubans most loved, respected for his honesty, generosity, and energy.

CUBA'S SUGAR CROP INCREASED.

A Havana Newspaper Says More Was Made This Year than Last.

La Discusion of Havana, of Feb. 11, published a statement furnished by Joaquin Guma, the accredited statistician of the Havana Board of Trade, showing the quantity of sugar made during the month of January, the quantity exported, and the stocks in the various island warehouses, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The report says:

In January, 1895, Cuba made 271,582 bags of sugar, of 310 pounds each, as well as 37,585 hogsheads, containing the long ton of 2,240 pounds each.

In January, 1896, she made 365,590 bags of the above weight, as well as 50,595 hogsheads of the full long ton.

In January, 1895, she had 844,540 bags in the various ports and warehouses, as well as 116,900 hogsheads.

In January, 1896, the quantity under like conditions were 401,203 bags and 55,681 hogsheads.

Sugar making is progressing rapidly in many parts of Central and Eastern Cuba. The large central factory at Calimete, near Colon, named Por Fuerza, is grinding. Cane is being purchased from all the estates in that locality. For each 100 arrobas (an arroba is twenty-five pounds) delivered to the factory, the sellers receive three arrobas of sugar.

Under the modern process, sugar making is very rapid, twenty-four hours being ample to convert cane juice into sugar crystals, or from cane in the field to sugar in the bag.

Insurgents Isolate Havana.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Havana to The Imparcial says the rebels have cut off all communication between Havana and Matanzas and between Havana and Batabano, and have burned two railway stations. It is reported that the forces of Gomez and Maceo affected a meeting Feb. 16.

Steamer Majestic Passes Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 18.—The White Star line steamer Majestic, Capt. Smith, from New-York Feb. 12 for Liverpool, arrived off this port at 9:30 o'clock to-night. A very heavy swell prevented the tenders from getting alongside of her to take on board her passengers and mails for Ireland. She therefore proceeded to her destination.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF PLAYS

A Large Delegation of Managers and Dramatists in Washington to Plead for Their Rights.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A joint committee of the American Dramatists' Club and the theatrical managers of New-York, composed of A. M. Palmer, Bronson Howard, Harrison Gray Fiske, Charles Klein, Franklin Fyles, Nelson Wheatcroft, and J. I. Clarke, reached Washington to-night and went to the Arlington. They will be joined to-morrow morning by Daniel and Charles Frohman, and possibly by David Belasco, and at 10 o'clock they will appear before the House Committee on Patents in support of the bill introduced by Representative Cummings of New-York designed to prevent the piracy of plays.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer of New-York will make the chief argument in favor of the bill, and it is expected that Bronson Howard and A. M. Palmer will follow. The gentlemen, in discussing the matter to-night, said that the bill was eminently just and ought to become a law. The petition which they have prepared, and which will be presented to the House and Senate, directs attention to the fact that there are in the United States about 5,000 theatres and Opera Houses costing from $10,000 to $800,000 each, and giving employment to about 40,000 persons, exclusive of actors and actresses, and that there are upward of 300 manuscript plays written or owned by citizens of the Union, now giving employment to from 4,000 to 5,000 actors and actresses. The cost of producing these plays ranged from $2,000 to $25,000 each. This enormous aggregate investment is entirely dependent upon the right to perform these plays.

The law, the petition asserts, does not protect this class of property. There is under the copyright law no real protection against the unlawful production of a play. Injunctions cut but little figure. The theft of successful new plays and the sale of stolen copies of the manuscripts have become a regularly organized business. The Cummings bill provides for the severe punishment of all persons who may by their acts come within the category of charges contained in the petition.

The New-Yorkers say the bill, if enacted into a law, will give playwrights and honest theatrical managers the protection they deserve. The hearing to-morrow undoubtedly will be very interesting.

Joseph Bannigan Gives a Dinner.

A dinner was given last evening at the Hotel Savoy by Joseph Bannigan, on his retirement as President of the United States Rubber Company, to the Directors and principal stockholders of the company.

Among those present were: William L. Trenholm, the first President of the company; Robert D. Evans, the second President; Henry L. Hotchkiss of New-Haven, George H. Hood of Boston, James B. Ford of New-Brunswick, N. J., and Charles R. Flint.

Mr. Bannigan was elected to the Presidency of the company in April, 1893. Since then he has applied himself closely to business, and has amassed a large fortune. He feels the need of rest and recreation, and will spend the next few years in traveling. He will leave for the Pacific coast in a few weeks.

SURRENDER OF ZEITOUN

Turks Finally Placed in Possession of the Fortified City.

FIVE OF THE HINTCHAKS EXILED

Murad Bey Convicted in His Absence of Treason and Sentenced to Death for Attacks on the Sultan.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to the Central News from Constantinople says that the surrender of arms by the Armenians who for months held the city of Zeitoun against the Turks has been completed.

Five members of the Hintchaks, an Armenian revolutionary society, who were found in Zeitoun when the place was conditionally surrendered to the Turks, have been conducted to the coast for expulsion from the country.

The dispatch adds that Murad Bey, late Imperial Commissioner of the Ottoman Debt, who fled for his life from Constantinople about the time "Little" Said Pasha sought refuge at the British Embassy, and who has sought refuge in Egypt, has been convicted in his absence of treason and sentenced to death for issuing attacks on the Sultan.

Murad Bey, after issuing a pamphlet in Paris against the Sultan, took up his residence in Cairo, there to direct the Arabic press campaign against the Ottoman ruler. The Sultan recently demanded that the Egyptian Government turn Murad Bey over to him for punishment. The Government consulted with Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent at Cairo, and then refused to extradite a man who, the Government said, was guilty of no crime against common law.

MISS BARTON IS SUCCESSFUL.

Her Assistants Go to Anatolia, Opening the Door for Charity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A cable dispatch received at the State Department this afternoon from A. W. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, dated at Para, the European quarter of Constantinople, contained the intelligence that the efforts of Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross Society, to obtain the permission of the Turkish Government to distribute relief to the suffering Armenians had been successful.

The decision of the Sublime Porte not to allow relief measures to be extended by the Red Cross as an organization or by its officers as such made it doubtful whether Miss Barton and her party would succeed in their object.

It appears from Mr. Terrell's dispatch that Miss Barton had been presented by the Minister at the Porte and had received renewed assurances of full protection and aid for her agents in dispensing charity. Her assistants, says Mr. Terrell, go at once to the interior. Miss Barton's headquarters will be at Para. The dispatch ends with these words: "The door is thus opened wide for charity."

SEXTON OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

He Sends an Application for Stewardship of Chiltern Hundreds.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In his letter to Mr. Healy declining to accept the leadership of the Anti-Parnellites, which letter was made public yesterday, Mr. Sexton reaffirmed his intention to retire from Parliamentary life. He added that he hoped not to return to the House of Commons if the vital force of Ireland was still to be wasted in internal rancor.

He sent an application for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which is tantamount to resigning his seat. He desired that the application be forwarded to the Treasury immediately.

Pacific Cable Commission Appointed.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Sir Saul Samuel, Agent General in London for New South Wales, and Hon. Duncan Gillies, Agent General in London for Victoria, have been appointed to represent Australia as members of the commission to consider the matter of laying a Pacific submarine cable.

Dillon Leader of Nationalist Party.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—John Dillon, Member of Parliament for East Mayo, was to-day elected Chairman of the Anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Nationalist Party by a vote of 38 to 21, to succeed Justin McCarthy, who withdraws from the leadership.

Adress in Reply to Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The House this evening agreed to the address in reply to the Queen's speech opening the session of Parliament.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Major George De Bentley.

Major George De Bentley, who for the last ten years had been a noticeable figure in Newark, N. J., died in the City Hospital there Monday. While it was known that he was in straightened circumstances, his numerous friends had no idea of his real struggle with poverty. His pride kept him from revealing his condition, and he literally starved himself to death rather than break through his pride enough to ask for assistance or even give a hint to those who would have willingly aided him.

From papers among his effects it was learned that Major De Bentley was the son of Lady Corrigan, and the husband of Elizabeth De Bentley, the daughter of a wealthy English family, whose estates include Little Grimsby Hall, Louch, Lincolnshire. Major De Bentley won his title in the British Army in India. He was possessed of considerable wealth at that time, thirty years ago. After his marriage he came to this country. He invested and lost large sums of money in Texas real estate.

It is not definitely known when he went to Newark, but he had been there at least ten years. During the latter part of this time he did odd jobs. He was taken to the Newark Hospital Jan. 28.

Major De Bentley's friends have purchased a plot in Woodlawn Cemetery, and there the body will be buried this afternoon. His relatives abroad have been notified of his death.

Edward Renshaw Jones.

Edward Renshaw Jones of 20 Washington Square North, son of the late Edward Renshaw Jones and Mary E. Jones, died at his home yesterday after a short illness.

Mr. Jones was graduated at Harvard College in 1893. He was a popular young man in social circles, and was a member of the Union and University Athletic Clubs.

His funeral will be held in Grace Church on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Sophie Solace Saxe, sixteen years and four months old, died last evening of typhoid fever at the home of her uncle, Frank J. Saxe, in Albany. She was a daughter of the late Charles Gordon Saxe, and a charming and attractive young girl. Her father, the only son of John Godfrey Saxe, the poet, died at the Hotel Brunswick a few years ago. He left four young daughters, his wife having died three years before him. Sophie was the second daughter.

—John Curlett, President of the Central Savings Bank of Baltimore, and one of Baltimore's best known and respected citizens, died suddenly yesterday of paralysis of the larynx. He was eighty-four years old.

—Edward Butterfield, fifty-five years old, a wealthy resident of River Edge, N. J., died suddenly yesterday of heart failure. He leaves a wife and daughter.

—Henry Lang, sixty-nine years old, and ex-Mayor of Newark, N. J., died yesterday of a complication of diseases in his home in Newark.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Fire started among the ceiling timbers in the large grocery store of J. F. Gulton & Co. this morning and did between $5,000 and $6,000 damage. The building and stock are insured for $30,000.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Feb. 18.—Fire last night destroyed A. G. Tompkins's tobacco factory and 700,000 pounds of leaf tobacco stored therein. The loss is $40,000; insurance, $30,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—The flint mill of Golding & Sons, at the foot of Peace Street, this city, was almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $25,000.

A REMBRANDT BRINGS $11,100

Successful Close of the Sale of King Collection of Pictures—Total of $272,730 for 161 Works.

That there is plenty of money to spend for pictures was amply proved at the second evening's sale of the collection of pictures belonging to Mr. David H. King, Jr., which took place under the management of the American Art Association last night at Chickering Hall. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, many persons being obliged to stand during the entire evening. Many of the same faces that were seen on Monday were again noticed, and there were new-comers, doubtless attracted by the large prices realized at the opening sale.

Eighty-one pictures were sold last night for $169,400. This, with the $103,330 received on Monday, made a total of $272,730 for 161 works. Three pictures brought over $10,000, while one came within $200 of that sum. The Rembrandt portrait of the painter John Asseiyn fetched $11,100. It was a worthy example, and was secured by Arthur Tooth & Sons, presumably for a client. Hoppner's great portrait of Mlle. Hillsberg went to A. Stanley for $10,100. Mrs. A. A. Anderson secured the splendid Lawrence, a portrait of the Countess Charlemont and her son, at the startling price of $10,700, while for the Turner "Blois, on the Banks of the Loire," Herman Schaus paid $9,800.

The large canvas of Isabella of Austria, by Pourbus, the younger, went to H. R. Coessen for $8,000; a Corot, "Souvenirs of Normandy," to M. Knoedler & Co. for $6,700, and the same firm paid for the "Twilight," by Mauve, $5,900. The more important example by the same man of a white cow, called "Summer Day in Holland," brought $5,200, and was bought on order by J. B. Randolph. The bidding was enthusiastic, and several of the canvases were applauded.

The following pictures were sold for $1,000 or over. Where possible the name of the buyer is given:

Vibert, "Le Coup de Vent," Boussod, Valadon & Co.	$1,250
Henner, "Penseresa," M. Knoedler & Co.	1,500
Detaille, "Sapeurs," A. Tooth & Sons.	1,300
Corot, "Interior," A. A. Hutchingson.	1,125
Daubigny, "Morning on Seine," L. C. Delmonico	1,500
Corot, "Interior," Boussod, Valadon & Co.	1,175
Troyon, "Turkeys," F. L. Loring	1,850
Knaus, "Coquette," Herman Schaus	3,200
Diaz, "Landscape," F. B. Jennings	1,025
Corot, "The Lake," F. B. Jennings	1,925
Troyon, "Sheep," L. G. Tewkesbury	1,100
Dupré, "Noontime," S. P. Avery, Jr.	1,750
Sala-y-Francés, "End of Game," H. Schaus	1,200
Rico, "Gardens of Venice," W. R. Hearst	1,625
Pasini, "Old Arsenal," Boussod, Valadon & Co.	1,225
Lerolle, "End of the Day," W. R. Hearst	2,000
Reynolds, "Mrs. Musters," K. George	1,100
Lawrence, "Portrait of Lady," M. Knoedler & Co.	3,000
Copley, "Portrait of Miss Hill," George R. White	3,200
Reynolds, "Lady F. Snell," T. J. Blakeslee	1,650
Landseer, "Little Actress," A. Tooth & Sons	1,150
Rembrandt, "John Asselyn," A. Tooth & Sons	11,100
Corot, "Souvenir Normandy," M. Knoedler & Co.	6,700
Daubigny, "Evening on Oise," L. C. Delmonico	3,400
Dupré, "Rentrée dans la Cabane," Julius Oehme	2,500
Mauve, "Twilight," M. Knoedler & Co.	5,900
Corot, "Road by the Saules," J. B. Randolph, agent	4,300
Daubigny, "Hauling Net," M. Knoedler & Co.	1,600
Diaz, "Betrothal Ring," K. George	1,500
Jacque, "Sheep Pasture," M. Knoedler & Co.	3,500
Mauve, "Summer Day in Holland," J. B. Randolph, agent	5,200
Constable, "Hempstead Heath," J. B. Randolph, agent	3,200
Turner, "Blois," H. Schaus	9,800
Stark, "Near Norwich," H. Schaus	2,700
Holbein, "Lady Lister," J. Quincy	1,900
Pourbus, "Margaret of Valois," H. A. Lanthier	3,750
Reynolds, "Hartley," M. Ildess	1,700
Romney, "Mrs. Angerstein," G. L. Francis	2,550
Lely, "Lady Franklin," Mr. Ildess	1,200
Reynolds, "Mrs. Angelo," A. Tooth & Sons	4,000
Drouais, "Marie Leczinska," E. F. Bonaventure	1,800
Bonnington, "Honfleur Cathedral," K. George	2,100
Moreland, "The Shipwreck," W. L. Elkins	1,500
Reynolds, "Duke of Devonshire," P. A. B. Weidner	1,300
Lawrence, "Countess Charlemont and Son," Mrs. A. A. Anderson	10,700
Romney, "Sir F. Cooper," A. Tooth & Son	1,000
Reynolds, "Lord Rothes," T. J. Blakeslee	1,400
Clouet, "Jeanne d'Albret," E. F. Bonaventure	2,000
Vander Helst, "Burgomeister's Wife," Randolph	2,200
Hoppner, "Mlle. Hillsberg," A. Stanley	10,100
Pourbus, (younger,) "Isabella of Austria," H. R. Coesen	8,000

The remainder of the furniture and bric-à-brac will be sold this afternoon at the galleries of the American Art Association, on Madison Square South, at 3 o'clock, terminating the sale.

RAPID NAVAL INCREASE URGED

The House Sub-Committee Will Recommend the Construction of at Least Four More Battleships of the First Class.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Four, and probably six, battleships will be recommended by the sub-committee having in charge the preparation of the Naval Appropriation Bill. The number of torpedo boats recommended will depend largely upon the total of battleships. If there be six battleships, the torpedo boats may not exceed ten. If there be but four battleships, a large increase is not improbable in torpedo boats.

An appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars will probably be made for rapid-fire guns to be used on vessels under subvention, such, for example, as the New-York, the Paris, and other fast steamers of the American Line. The last naval bill carried an appropriation of $500,000 for this purpose, but the item was stricken out in the Senate. It is believed that the House bill at this session will appropriate at least half that amount, which, it is claimed, will be ample to commence the work.

The bill, so far as the sub-committee can control its provisions, will also give to the Secretary of the Navy an increase of 1,000 in the force of enlisted men, as recommended by him in his last annual report. It is not believed that it will carry an appropriation for a new naval academy. It is estimated that several million dollars would be expended for this purpose, and if the committee shall favor the proposition it will come before Congress in a separate bill and not as a part of the measure now in course of preparation.

While the sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Boutelle of Maine, Chairman; Mr. Hulick of Ohio, Mr. Robinson of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cummings of New-York, and Mr. Myer of Louisiana, has not reached a definite conclusion respecting any of the foregoing matters, it is stated positively that at its meeting this afternoon, which consumed three and one-half hours, a majority of those present favored a material increase in the number of distinctively fighting ships. Mr. Hulick was absent, but the sentiment of three of the remaining four members inclined largely to half a dozen battleships. A majority of the full committee, it is said, also favor this proposition, although a compromise may be reached limiting the number to four.

The sentiment of the House strongly favors a speedy building up of the navy. Those in favor say that if a strong navy is needed, it ought to be built, and built quickly, without regard to financial considerations. The country, these gentlemen say, is enormously rich, and there is no consistency in starving the navy simply because a temporary deficit exists in the Treasury.

Mr. Winfield Denies a Report.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 18.—When Prosecutor Winfield returned to this city to-night he denounced the story sent from Trenton to-day to the effect that Gov. Griggs had demanded his resignation as a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

He also said that no amount of pressure, when accompanied by a threat to remove him, could compel him to resign.

John Madden Dies from Pneumonia.

John Madden, thirty-two years old, a subpoena server of the District Attorney's office, died last night from pneumonia at his home, 361 West Thirteenth Street. He was active in politics of the Seventh Assembly District, and was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

A Prohibition Victory.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Feb. 18.—James Mansel (Prohibitionist) is elected Mayor over S. N. Williams, (Rep.,) by from 250 to 300. C. T. McClarin (Rep.) is probably elected City Treasurer over V. W. Quigel. The rest of the ticket is in doubt.

THE RAINES BILL DELAYED

Majority Leaders Caucus on the Excise Measure.

SIXTY INSPECTORS PROVIDED FOR

The Bill Not Likely to be Reported Until To-morrow—Debate on the Bill to Prevent the Issue of Advance Licenses.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and ex-Senator Charles A. Stadler were granted the privileges of the floor by the Senate at to-day's session. These gentlemen were accompanied by Mr. Bernheimer of Bernheimer & Schmidt, and the party composed a committee of the New-York brewers. Their mission here was to ascertain what amendments had been made to the Raines Excise bill.

As the bill was still in the hands of Charles Z. Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser, being put in legal form, the New-Yorkers were not able to look over it. They returned to New-York on an afternoon train.

The delay in arranging the bill, it is believed, will make it impossible to report it in either house before Thursday. A conference on the bill was held by the leaders of the majority to-night.

At the conference it was decided to increase the number of special agents to sixty. The number first proposed was fifteen.

The Taxation Committee's bill prohibiting the issuance of excise licenses for more than a year came up in the Senate to-day. A perfecting amendment was adopted, and Senator Foley moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, which is proposed legislation in anticipation of the passage of the Raines Excise bill.

Senator Higgins said the bill was designed to prevent Excise Boards from issuing licenses for a year and immediately renewing the license for an additional year. Excise Boards, said Senator Higgins, were doing this now to allow saloon keepers to evade the proposed tax under the Raines bill for over a year.

Senator Foley said the bill anticipated the Raines bill. "But if what I hear to-day is true, the Raines bill, that exhibition of jugglery, is not to have the smooth and oily passage through the Legislature that its friends hoped for. I am against the Raines bill, and therefore against this bill."

Senator McCarren said: "I do not say it boastingly, but I believe the way of the Raines bill is well greased. It is going through and the Republican Party is going to perdition."

The committee agreed to report progress on the bill, which goes to third reading.

PETITION SIX THOUSAND FEET LONG

To be Presented in Behalf of Local Option at Albany Next Week.

The petition for local option on the question of Sunday sales of beverages and articles of food, secured by the German Citizens' Union, has been ready for presentation to the Legislature for some time. More than 115,000 citizens have attached their signatures to it. The thousands of signed sheets are mounted in a striking and original way. The whole petition is wound around a huge reel. When unrolled, it is about 6,000 feet long, and would reach from the City Hall to the Battery.

The committee having charge of the petition deemed it prudent to let the question of general excise legislation be disposed of first at Albany, and to ask for consideration of the Sunday problem separate from other issues. With this end in view, the Chairmen of the Joint Committee, Senator Higgins and Assemblyman Allds, have been asked officially to set a day for the presentation of the petition, and for a hearing on the issue involved. It was suggested that either the 25th or the 27th of February might be a suitable date. As soon as a definite answer is received, arrangements will be perfected for the trip to Albany.

Among the delegates to attend the hearing will be the following: John B. Pannes, Gustav H. Schwab, Percival Knauth, Carl Hauser, Moses Oppenheimer, Thomas F. Gilroy, Ferdinand Levy, John Jeroloman, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. John P. Peters, the Rev. Joseph Silverman, the Rev. Maurice J. Harris, Dr. Joseph H. Senner, L. J. Callahan, A. S. Frissell, Henry A. Rogers, S. Lachman, William H. Yale, F. B. Thurber, James B. Reynolds, I. Goldmann, Edward W. Chamberlain, Charles F. Wingate, Dr. R. H. Derby, Henry Rice, William J. Schieffelin, James E. Graybill, Thomas A. Fulton, Theodore Sutro, Henry White, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, Daniel Harris, Thomas Gunning, and others.

Think It Will Affect Taxes.

The Board of Supervisors of Staten Island has adopted resolutions calling upon the representatives of the county in the Legislature to oppose the passage of the Raines bill because the loss of the excise moneys will seriously affect the schools of the county. Under the provisions of the existing excise laws applying to the county, 80 per cent., or about $35,000, of excise moneys goes to the support of the public schools in the towns where the money is collected. In the town of Southfield, where South Beach is situated, the school tax is very small. If this money be taken away, it will make a serious increase in the taxes.

Contested Seat Cases.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The evidence in the contested seat cases in the Senate is all in and Thursday the attorneys will file briefs. The contests are brought by J. Lewis Childs for the seat held by Senator Koehler from the Second District, and by James Taylor for the seat of Senator McNulty, that of the Sixth District. The sitting Senators are Democrats, those who want to oust them Republicans. From what can be learned the chances favor the policy of allowing the sitting members to remain.

INVESTMENTS OF STATE SAVINGS BANKS

The Amount in Bonds Nearly Double What It Was Last Year.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The statements of savings banks made to the State Superintendent of Banking on Jan. 1 show large increases in the investment of the deposits in stocks and bonds. By reason of the more liberal law of 1896, permitting a wider scope of investment in bonds of cities outside of the State, the amount so invested on Jan. 1 last was nearly double what it was on Jan. 1, 1895. The aggregate of total resources is $783,078,580, and the investments are thus given:

	1896.	1895.
Bonds and mortgages	$325,777,750	$310,788,531
United States bonds	108,887,450	101,996,250
District of Columbia 3.65 bonds	5,384,800	5,112,800
Stocks of other States	47,868,034	46,092,850
Bonds cities of other States	24,180,941	13,742,164
Bonds cities in this State	126,508,542	122,056,209
Bonds counties, this State	17,407,565	15,119,319
Bonds of towns, this State	9,723,342	9,468,823
Bonds of villages, this State	8,266,317	6,983,429
School district bonds	2,522,107	2,153,743
Total par value stocks and bonds	$350,729,100	$328,325,589
Estimated market value stocks and bonds	380,871,012	354,470,004
Stocks and bonds at cost	331,794,121	352,026,066
Loaned on stocks	1,244,338	808,720
Banking houses	10,316,716	9,745,361
Other real estate	2,772,190	2,149,521

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—8:15 A. M.—177 West Ninety-fourth Street; Moses Harris and others; total damage, $6,750.

—10:10 A. M.—170 Delancey Street; Mrs. Coverdling; damage trifling.

—2:15 P. M.—Sedgwick Hampton Street; William Waddell; damage, $50.

—2:50 P. M.—212 East Seventieth Street; Jacob Acher; damage, $200.

—4:00 P. M.—86 Mongomery Street; Wolf Seigel; damage, $30.

—8:00 P. M.—233 East Seventy-ninth Street; Loy Blake; damage, $10.

—7:20 P. M.—867 Washington Avenue; Louis Lowenstein; damage $50.

MR. AUSTIN'S FIRST OFFICIAL POEM.

As "Jameson's Ride" was not an official, made-to-order poem, it lacked—among several other things—the feature of gratifying public curiosity as to how the new Laureate would succeed in his first attempt to earn his salary. The following lines, however, written to commemorate the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, bear the Government stamp, and are of interest, as showing what the world may expect to read after every birth, death, and marriage in the English royal family. They are taken from The London Times. The title of the poem is, "Who Would Not Die for England?" under which appear the words, "Whippingham—Sandringham. February, 1896."

Who would not die for England!
This great thought,
Through centuries of Glory handed down
By storied vault in monumental fane,
And homeless grave in lone barbaric lands,
Homeless, but not forgotten, so can thrill
With its imperious call the hearts of men,
That suddenly from dwarf ignoble lives
They rise to heights of nobleness, and spurn
The languid couch of safety, to embrace
Duty and Death that evermore were twin.
"Who would not die for England!"
Thus He said,
Who at the holiest of all English hearths,
The holiest and the highest, had been given
A seat, an English Princess for his bride—
Now by that hearth weeping her widowed tears,
Bitter and barren as the Winter rain—
"It is not meet that I, whom this famed Isle,
This generous, mighty, and majestic Land,
Ennobled as her son, should not repay
Her splendid gift of kinship. Let me go,
Go where they go, her world-researching race,
That slumber pillowed on the half-drawn sword,
And wake, at whisper of her will, to greet
Duty and Death that evermore were twin."
Who would not die for England!
And for Her
He dies, who, whether in the fateful fight,
Or in the marish jungle, where She bids,
Far from encircling fondness, far from kiss
Of clinging babes, hushes his human heart,
And, stern to every voice but Hers, obeys
Duty and Death, that evermore were twin.

So across the far-off foam,
Bring him hither, bring him home,
Over avenues of wave—
English ground—to English grave;
Where his soldier dust may rest,
England's Flag above his breast,
And, love-planted, still may bloom
English flowers about his tomb.

Who would not die for England, that can give
A sepulture like this! mid hamlet crofts,
And comely cottages with old-world flowers,
And rustic seats for labor-palsied limbs,
The pensioners of Peace! I linger here,
Pondering the dark inexplicable Night,
Here by this silent grave-girt sanctuary
Whose vanished walls were reared anew by Him,
Of Princes the most princely, if it be
That Wisdom, Love, and Virtue, more adorn
Sarcophagus of Kings than dripping spears,
Than wailing hearths and hecatombs of slain.
And He, too, died for England, He who lived
Scorning all joy save that great joy of all,
The love of one true woman, She a Queen,
Empress and Queen, yet not the more revered,
Not the more loved, for those resounding names,
Than for the lowlier titles, Gracious, Good,
The Worthiest of Women ever crowned.

Sweetest Consort, sagest Prince,
Snows on snows have melted since
England lost you—late to learn
Worth that never can return;
Learned to know you as you were,
Known, till then, alone to Her!
Luminous as sun at noon,
Tender as the midnight moon,
Steadfast as the steered-by star,
Wise as Time and Patience are;
Deaf to each belittling

CURLERS' BIG BONSPIEL

Chief Contest Narrowed Down to Four Rinks.

ICE WAS IN PERFECT CONDITION

Some Fine Play in the Old Scotch Game and Plenty of Enthusiasm Shown—A Banquet for the Curlers.

Over 100 enthusiastic curlers participated in the second day's playing of the big curling bonspiel at Hoboken yesterday. The results will not be finally decided until to-day. In the rink match the competition has narrowed down to four rinks. The conclusion promises to prove exciting. The entries comprised thirty-two rinks, representing thirteen curling clubs of New-York and vicinity.

A large crowd, which included several ladies, witnessed the playing yesterday. The ice was in perfect condition, and the weather just "cauld" enough to give zest to the sport.

The players, of course, were Scotchmen, old and young. It only required a moment to discover that.

High above the resounding crack of the "stanes," as they came into collision, could be heard the expressions:

"Soop her up, man."

"Lie shot yoursel'."

"Break an egg on this ane"; or, "Dinna be a hog."

When a particularly good shot was made the winning curlers fairly went wild. To the uninitiated onlooker the spectacle of dignified and phlegmatic Scotchmen cheering themselves hoarse and waving long brooms above their heads, was to say the least, somewhat surprising.

The players did not adopt any regulation costume, although many affected the tartan plaids of their ancestors by wearing trousers decidedly checked in pattern. Others looked picturesque in tam o' shanters, the favorite national headgear. While the play was keen, the curlers, true to their racial characteristics, got along with one another very good-humoredly. Even the vanquished sometimes found words in the vernacular for his opponent's skill.

Curling is played with stones, or "stanes." In this country they are usually made of granite, shaped into an oblate spheroid form, about 12 inches in diameter. The weight varies from thirty to forty-five pounds. The curler in propelling it along the ice grasps a small iron handle fastened to the top. The game has been practiced for a greater length of time on this continent than most people imagine. The earliest authentic record of a curling club formation in America is that of the Montreal Club, organized in 1807, probably by British officers, when Montreal was a garrison town and a favorite rendezvous of Scottish regiments, in whose ranks could always be found keen curlers with memories of parish bonspiels in far-away straths and glens.

Michigan can claim the oldest club in the United States, the Orchard Lake Club, near Pontiac, where the brothers George and Peter Dow formed a club over sixty years ago, playing with wooden blocks. Curling in and around New-York is by no means a thing of comparatively recent date. It was played wherever ice could be had long before any of the existing clubs were organized. Where the busy, crowded thoroughfare of Canal Street now is formed once a favorite resort over eighty years ago for the members of St. Andrew's Society on a frosty afternoon, when they could leave their business long enough to get so far up town for a game of curling.

"But time changes a' things, ill-natured loon," and the march of progress has long ago driven the curlers away from Conservatory Lake, Central Park, and the historic lake at Van Cortlandt Park.

As to the game itself. The path in which the stones move is called the rink, and may be from 30 to 60 yards long, and from 10 to 14 feet wide. At each end of the rink is marked a circle on the ice. Its diameter is 14 feet. Within it is another circle 8 feet in diameter, and within this a still smaller circle, 5 feet in diameter. This inmost circle is called a tee.

The players are divided into two sides, each being called a rink, composed of four persons. Each player standing on the ice seizes his curling stone by the handle, and, stooping down to measure the distance, propels it from him with a careful shove. The stone glides noiselessly down the smooth surface toward the other end of the rink, often 150 feet away. Each player endeavors either to leave his own stone as near the tee as possible, or to remove those of the opposing side, or to guard those of his own side. When all have played, the one nearest the tee counts one, and the second, third, &c., if of the same side, count each one more.

The skip or player on each side is the Captain, or skip. He is always chosen for his skill and generalship. Each player is allowed two curling stones.

There is a tee at either end of the rink. Fifteen heads or ends (meaning that number of playings from either end of the rink) constitute a match. When more than two rinks enter a competition, opponents are drawn for. These rinks play off, and by the process of elimination, the contest soon narrows down to two rinks. These then play off, leaving one or the other the final victor.

Yesterday's rink match, in progress for two days, was narrowed down, leaving only four competitors. The rinks, with scores, at 4 o'clock, were:

Caledonias, New-York: David Foulis, (skip,) 20 shots.

Thistles, New-York: Robert Lauder, (skip,) 16 shots.

Manhattans: D. G. Morrison, (skip,) 15 shots.

Caledonias, (No. 2): Dan McKinnon, (skip,) 11 shots.

The excitement was intense as the contest narrowed down. Mr. Robert Lauder, skip of one of the Thistle rinks, made a brilliant piece of play in his last shot, and brought his team into the list for the final prize match. He "drew a stone, and laid the winning shot"; or, in the language of an enthusiast:

How stands the game? It's eight and eight:
Now for the winning shot, man!
Draw slow and sure, the ice be keen,
I'll sweep you to the spot, man!
The stane is thrown, it glides along,
The besoms ply it in, man;
Wi' twisting back the players stand,
And eager, breathless grin, man.

A moment's silence, still as death,
Pervades the anxious throng, man,
Then sudden bursts the victors' shout,
Wi' hollas loud and long, man;
Triumphant besoms wave in air,
And friendly banters fly, man,
Whilst, cauld and hungry, to the inn,
Wi' eager steps they hie, man.

While the big match was in progress, the rinks that had previously dropped out, monopolized the adjacent ice. They were busy playing the Consolation Match. Many of the older curlers, fearful of being defeated again, grew excited as the scores became dangerously similar. They shouted and entreated by turns according to the varying fortunes of the game. As the stones glided down the ice, several curlers armed with brooms, preceded them, and industriously swept the surface. Their object was to insure as little resistance as possible to the forward movement toward the tee.

"Crup up the trowe ice," shouted one curler to his partner as his shot glided to victory. Curling has a vocabulary of its own. Only experts could "in-wick," or "out-wick" their stones. "Drawing the port" has been done even by amateurs, but generally they disregard the injunction "tie short yoursel'."

To-day they will decide the finals, and play a point game match at the same rink. The summaries:

SECOND ROUND.

RINK 7.

ST. ANDREW'S.	JOHN O'GROAT.
J. L. McEwen,	D. Weir,
J. McMillan,	J. Mitchell,
A. Gillies,	George Bain,
Frank Dykes, (skip)....2	D. McKeskill, (skip)..28

RINK 8.

JERSEY CITY.	MANHATTAN.
J. Wright,	Benjamin Jones,
R. A. McKnight,	W. McKay,
E. J. Edwards,	W. Stewart,
J. M. Stevens, (skip)..10	D. I. Morrison, (skip).18

CONSOLATION MATCH.

FIRST ROUND—CONTINED.

RINK 4.

WILKESBARRE.	ST. ANDREW'S.
R. W. Mitchell,	W. Rennie,
F. C. Parker,	J. Russell,
J. E. Dodd,	C. Leslie,
T. M. Graham, (skip).14	G. Telfer, (skip).....10

RINK 5.

YONKERS.	MANHATTAN.
R. C. Stewart,	R. M. Williams,
E. L. Thomas,	G. T. Addison,
J. L. Kellett,	Walter Bell,
Robert Kellock, (skip).28	T. H. Ford, (skip).....10

RINK 6.

EXCELSIOR.	ST. ANDREW'S.
Forfeited.	J. D. McDonald,
	W. H. Smith,
	Robert Ellin,
	T. Nicholson, (skip.)

Manhattan, F. Wallace, (skip,) a bye.

THIRD ROUND.

RINK 1.

JERSEY CITY.	THISTLE.
T. Edwards,	E. McKay,
W. J. Stevens,	T. Porteous,
J. T. Edwards,	T. Watson,
W. D. Edwards, (skip).15	R. Louden, (skip).....16

RINK 2.

YONKERS.	CALEDONIAN.
G. Wigley,	R. Archibald,
J. Brown,	J. Stalker,
I. Etewart,	J. Templeton,
G. Colquhoun, (skip)..9	D. W. McK'n, (skip)..11

RINK 3.

NEWARK.	CALEDONIAN.
John Reid,	W. Archibald,
J. McLaren,	H. Archibald,
John Anderson,	T. T. Archibald,
H. Mossey, (skip).....2	David Foulis, (skip)..20

RINK 4.

JOHN O'GROAT.	MANHATTAN.
D. Weir,	Benjamin Jones,
J. Mitchell,	W. McKay,
George Bain,	W. Stewart,
D. McKeskill, (skip)..7	D. G. Morrison, (skip).15

SECOND ROUND.

RINK 1.

MANHATTAN.	JOHN O'GROAT.
John Jack,	Alexander Swanson,
George McGregor,	J. Sutherland,
D. Ballantyne,	J. Morehead,
T. Wallace, (skip).....5	J. Waters, (skip).....20

RINK 2.

YONKERS.	LONG ISLAND CITY.
R. D. Stewart,	D. Shultz,
E. L. Thomas,	W. Meichlejohn,
I. Kellock,	J. Rathfen,
R. Kellock, (skip).....15	J. Bissett, (skip).....8

RINK 3.

EMPIRE CITY.	WILKESBARRE.
A. Manwell,	A. W. Mitchell,
Edward Hughes,	F. C. Parker,
George Lothian,	J. F. Dodd,
Joseph Connell, (skip).15	T. Graham, (skip).....7

St. Andrew's—Thomas Nicholson, skip, bye.

Play will be resumed this morning at 9:30, and if the cold weather holds, al lthe thirty-two prizes will be disposed of. In the regular rink match, skips Lander, McKeenan, Foulis, and D. G. Morrison are sure of four prizes each for their rinks.

A BANQUET FOR THE PLAYERS.

The Curlers Have an Enjoyable Dinner at the Tecumseh.

The banquet of the curlers last evening at the Tecumseh Hotel, in the Boulevard, near Sixty-sixth Street, was a very enjoyable affair, and nearly 100 of the curlers and their friends sat down to the table, but no strictly national Scotch dishes were down on the menu, which was as follows: Oysters on the half-shell. Relishes, olives, gherkins. Soups, mock turtle, consommé. Fish, California salmon. Entrée, saddle of mutton, currant jelly. Roast, tenderloin of beef, Vegetables, French peas, cauliflower, mashed potatoes. Salad, lettuce. Then followed ice cream and coffee, although Scotch whisky was not forgotten in the beginning.

Among the visiting clubs were the Wilkesbarre Club, the Paterson Club, the Newark Club, the Van Cortlandt Club, the Yonkers Club, and the Long Island City Club, and among those present were E. L. Thomas, G. Colquhoun, G. C. Reid, J. H. Blair, J. H. Scriven, C. Scriven, P. H. Mitchell, P. Kelloch, and P. H. Harvey of New-York; Capt. Parker, T. F. Graham, J. E. Door, and G. Twitchell of Wilkesbarre; Dr. Morrison, W. Stewart, and J. M. Gregor of Long Island City.

J. Fraser and G. Morrison of the Van Cortlandt Club, Sergt. Englewood, ex-President John Watt, and Vice President E. L. Thomas of the Grand National Curling Club, George Bain, George Telfer, David Kay, J. L. McEwen, D. Fouls, Secretary of the Grand National Club; James Cauley, Treasurer of the Grand National Club; G. Williamson, and J. Miner.

When coffee was served, President Thomas Nicholson proposed the toast To the President of the United States, which all drank standing, and then sang "My Country, 'tis of Thee." The next toast was to the Queen of Great Britain, which was also drunk standing, and accompanied by three cheers and a tiger, and then followed by the English national hymn.

After several other songs had been rendered by some of the members, the Chairman introduced the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, chaplain of the Grand National Curling Club. Dr. Rossiter was glad to see so many of the curlers, with their wives and sweethearts, present.

Dr. Fossiter then spoke with much feeling of those curlers who had died during the last year, and expressed the hope that they were happy above.

Then, taking up a more cheerful theme, the speaker said that he had thrown the first curling stone this year, and if he kept on progressing as he had done he hoped to beat the best of the champions by and by.

"I'll show you what a green hand can do, and a dominie at that," he exclaimed, and the company laughed and applauded.

Continuing, Dr. Rossiter said: "I wish that curling may become one of the greatest of games here, and hope you will all become missionaries and teach our American friends that noble and invigorating game. I do not like a closed rink. I want to play under the blue sky, in the open air, and to hear the roaring sound.

The other toasts were "The Grand National Club," "The Royal Curling Club," to which James P. Gillie, President of the Thistle Club, replied; "Our Guests," to which Capt. Parker replied; "The Empire City," responded to by Sergt. Englewood; ("Our Bonspiel," responded to by Mr. Watt, and "The Press," responded to by David Fords.

Letters of regret were received from Mayor Strong, G. M. Cruger, Col. A. A. Stevenson, David Bell of Buffalo, J. H. Cockburn, Chief of the New-York Caledonian Club; ex-Congressmen J. J. Quinn, J. L. Hamilton, and Alexander Macrae, Secretary of the Duluth Curling Club.

THE DOG ONCE MORE KING.

His Rule Begins To-day at the Madison Square Garden.

It is the dog that is king this week. His rule begins to-day with the opening of the twentieth annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, this morning, and will continue each day and evening until Saturday night, when, having won or lost prizes, the costly pets will be permitted to return to the kennels of their owners, and society will be allowed to turn its attention to bicycling, skating, tennis, badminton, and such other enjoyments as are not tabooed in Lent.

Superintendent James Mortimer and an army of assistants were kept busy yesterday receiving the many thousands of dollars' worth of dogs that were consigned to the show, and that came to the Garden in crates and boxes of all sizes, all shapes, and all colors. The dogs resembled the crates, in that they were of every possible variety. None were too large and none were too small to be received with open arms by the management, who, when the dogs made their appearance, made the usual assertion that it was the finest lot that had ever been gotten together in the city.

George Raper, the Englishman who has been imported to judge the merits of the animals in a majority of the classes, was very willing to say that it was a show of exceptionally high quality, and this was before some of the stars of the show had put in an appearance. There are 1,600 dogs in the 246 classes, and $12,000 worth of prizes to be awarded.

By early evening the arrangements of the temporary kennels had been completed, and more than half of these kennels then had occupants, who were protesting in vigorous dog language against the narrow confines of their homes. The veterans of the show were, of course, comparatively quiet, as it is all an old thing to them, but the youngsters kept up such an incessant howling as to foretell very sore throats before the week is ended.

All the larger breeds of dogs—the St. Bernards, Great Danes, mastiffs, bloodhounds, and other hounds, with most of the pointers, have been placed at the kennels at the Madison Avenue end of the Garden. Then come six very roomy pens in which the dogs will be judged by the gentlemen to whom this delicate task has been assigned. Back of these judging pens is a series of kennels in which the dogs of the various hunting classes—the setters, spaniels, beagles, and others of their ilk—are shown. These occupy about half of the space. The rest is taken up with the display of collies, sheepdogs, poodles, bulldogs, bullterriers, Boston terriers, and the miscellaneous classes. At the extreme Fourth Avenue end of the Garden are shown the fox-terriers of the several classes, black-and-tan terriers, and the host of others of the many terrier families—Scotch, Irish, Yorkshire, &c.

A temporary platform has been constructed over the arena seats on the south side of the Garden, and there special places have been made for the show of the pet dogs of all shapes and sizes of English, Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, and home breeding. Here will be shown the toy dogs, those pampered pets that will for the rest of the week live in glass cases, with all sorts of comfortable blanketings and beddings to keep them from suffering from the cold.

These dogs are the delight of spinster ladies of very uncertain age and of the children. Throughout the show the women of the class named will be allowed to sit and watch and comb and coddle their pets and guard them from dangers, real and imaginary. The management has provided an extra force of watchmen for this year, and will see to it that none of the poisoning of pets that was indulged in by some fiend last year is possible.

One of the features of the show this year will be the exhibit of dogs that have not had their ears cropped. Those breeders who are opposed to the cropping of the ears will make a special effort to prove beyond dispute that they are right in their contention that a dog is better off with his ears in the fashion that nature intended. A number of uncropped Great Danes are entered, and these will be the bread that will make the most talk about this doggy bone of contention.

The competition in the champion classes will be more bitter than ever at this show, as in the St. Bernard class, for example, the confessed king, Sir Bedivere, is dead. In several other classes the acknowledged champions are absent from the competition, and the rivalry for champion honors is of the most intense character. There are also several cups up for the final winning this year, and the breeders of specialties have exerted every possible effort to get to the show dogs that will present past winners from making the final disposition of several club cups a certainty.

The show will open at 9 o'clock every morning, and the Garden will be open to visitors until 11 in the evening. As is customary, there will be a troop of trick dogs on hand to amuse the ladies and children in the afternoon and evening. The Metropolitan Kennel Club has engaged temporary quarters at the Garden Hotel, 63 Madison Avenue, for the purpose of entertaining exhibitors during the show and affording dog men some place where they can meet for social pleasures.

COMPANY F'S GOOD SHOOTING.

It Now Leads in the Seventh's Contest for the Clark Trophy.

Company F took the lead last night in the competition for the Kemp and Clark Trophies in progress at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The company scored 2,066 in the Clark match—an exceptionally good score. The scores:

KEMP TROPHY—COMPANY F.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Corp. A. Stevens	23	25	48
Corp. F. W. Perkins	23	25	48
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	24	23	47
Corp. C. Drake	23	23	46
Corp. C. H. Cadwell	22	24	46
Private H. H. Duryea	22	23	45
Private W. D. Edwards	22	23	45
Corp. H. B. Turner, Jr.	21	24	45
Sergt. R. C. Fisher	21	24	45
Private E. H. Pitch	21	24	45
Private B. F. Goodspeed	20	25	45
Corp. L. W. Stotesbury	21	23	44
Private W. E. McCord	21	23	44
Corp. L. L. Corke	20	24	44
Sergt. T. C. Wiswall	22	21	43
Private F. E. Baker	21	22	43
Lance Corp. G. L. Catlin, Jr.	20	23	43
Private J. S. Woodhouse	20	22	42
Private G. Kemble, Jr.	18	24	42
Private J. D. Ford	20	21	41
Private C. E. Dobbins	20	21	41
Capt. G. W. Rand	21	19	40
Private J. R. Dederer	19	21	40
Private C. O. Woodhouse, Jr.	21	17	38
Corp. H. J. Bates	20	18	38
Total	526	562	1,088

CLARK TROPHY—COMPANY F.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Private W. H. Scofield	22	23	45
Private C. Hyde	21	24	45
Private S. R. Rogers	22	22	44
Private S. J. Mack	21	23	44
Lance Corp F. G. Turner	22	21	43
Lance Corp. H. H. Smith	19	24	43
Private B. H. Platt	21	21	42
Private A. Finley	23	18	41
Private J. H. Stone	20	21	41
Private F. M. Comstock	20	21	41
Sergt. G. W. Hart	17	24	41
Private L. H. Hawley	20	20	40
Private A. C. Cary, Jr.	22	17	39
Private E. K. Cook	22	17	39
Private G. C. Dempsey	20	19	39
Private M. H. Early	19	20	39
Private W. M. Annette	20	18	38
Private H. L. Dederer	20	18	38
Private C. A. Darling	19	19	38
Private H. Block	20	16	36
Private R. L. Baker	18	18	36
Private E. L. MacBurney	16	17	33
Corp. C. E. Maxfield	14	19	33
Lieut. C. W. Nichols	16	16	32
Private H. L. Blackman	11	17	28
Total	1,011	1,055	2,066

The record of the teams to date is:

	Kemp.	Clark.
Company B	1,096	2,050
Company F	1,088	2,066
Company D	1,013	1,884
Company G	1,036	1,802
Company A	984	1,739
Company E	953	1,622

DATES FOR STAKE RACES.

Those for the Westchester Club and the Steeplechase Association.

Secretary Crickmore announces the following as the dates arranged for the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association, and the New-York Steeplechase Association, the first meetings of the year in this vicinity. Both are to be held on the track of the Turf and Field Club, at Westchester, formerly known as Morris Park:

Tuesday, May 12.—Third race, Juvenile, two years, five furlongs, $4,000; fourth race, Metropolitan Handicap, three years and upward, one and one-eighth mile, $5,000.

Thursday, May 14.—Third race, Bouquet, two years, five furlongs, $1,750.

Saturday, May 16.—Third race, Gaiety, two years, fillies, four and a half furlongs, $2,500; fourth race, Withers, three years, one mile, $8,500.

Tuesday, May 19.—Third race, Levity, two years, five furlongs, $2,500; fourth race, Harlem, three years and upward, seven furlongs, $1,500.

Thursday, May 21.—Fourth race, Baychester, three years, one mile, $2,000.

Saturday, May 23.—Third race, Gotham Handicap, three years and upward, one mile, $2,000; fourth race, Ladies, three years, fillies, one mile, $2,000.

Tuesday, May 26.—Third race, Laureate, two years, five furlongs, $3,000.

Thursday, May 28.—Fourth race, Pocantico Handicap, three years, one and one-eighth mile, $2,500.

Saturday, May 30.—Third race, Eclipse, two years, three-quarters of a mile, $5,000; fourth race, Toboggan Handicap, three years and upward, three-quarters and a mile, $2,000.

Tuesday, June 2.—Third race, Frivolity, two years, fillies, four and a half furlongs, $2,000; fourth race, Belmont, three years, one and three-eighth mile, $4,000.

In addition to the value announced, Mr. John Sanford adds $1,000 in plate or cash to the Laureate, and Mr. August Belmont adds $1,000 in plate to the Belmont. The weights for the Metropolitan Handicap will be announced on Feb. 22. There is a supplementary entrance to the Laureate, Baychester, and Pocantico, to close April 1. The fixtures announced by the New-York Steeplechase Association will be run on Wednesdays of each week. There is a supplementary entrance, to close on April 1, to each of the stakes.

Wednesday, May 13.—New-York Steeplechase, two and a half miles, $1,000; St. Nicholas Hurdle race, one and a half mile, $750; First Amphibious Handicap, three-quarters of a mile, $1,200.

Wednesday, May 20.—Empire State Steeplechase, three and a half-miles, $1,500; Westchester Hurdle race, two miles, $1,000; Second Amphibious Handicap, seven furlongs, $1,200.

Wednesday, May 27.—Grand International Steeplechase, four miles, $2,000; Knickerbocker Hurdle Race, two and a half miles, $1,500; Third Amphibious Handicap, one mile, $1,200.

WON BY A SINGLE PIN.

Close Game Between Phoenix and Palisade Bowling Teams.

The Phoenix and Palisade bowling teams played a fine games in the Harlem Republican Club tournament Monday night, the former winning by 854 to 853. The scores.

PHOENIX.				MADISON.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Fielding	4	5	208	Haviland	5	3	191
Currie	3	5	160	Watkins	4	3	134
Pearse	1	6	155	Walters	3	4	150
Young	2	7	184	Fleming	1	5	137
Gross	2	5	158	Moynahan	2	5	166
Total	12	28	865	Total	15	20	828

FRAMES.

Phoenix	80	142	223	293	390	503	597	691	764	865
Madison	80	144	207	283	381	474	559	655	747	828

KISMET.				PALISADE.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Wustlich	1	6	154	Marsden	3	2	142
Mitchell	3	1	131	Ritter	1	5	141
Underhill	1	6	141	Martin	1	5	139
Dubarry	2	4	143	Humason	0	2	105
Rogers	6	6	186	Schaeffer	3	7	194
Total	10	23	755	Total	8	21	721

FRAMES.

Kismet	87	172	234	304	366	439	523	596	672	755
Palisade	73	137	209	293	368	442	513	585	648	721

PHOENIX.				PALISADE.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Fielding	2	7	188	Marsden	3	2	139
Currie	2	4	149	Ritter	1	5	165
Pearse	1	6	155	Martin	5	2	192
Young	1	6	158	Humason	3	6	187
Gross	6	3	204	Schaeffer	2	5	170
Total	12	26	854	Total	16	20	853

FRAMES.

Phoenix	103	201	284	368	443	536	620	693	758	854
Palisade	83	148	244	343	406	468	559	662	766	853

Harvard's Baseball Schedule.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Manager Banders of the Harvard University baseball team has arranged the following schedules: April 13, Harry Wright benefit at Boston with a picked nine; April 16, open; April 18, Brockton at Brockton; April 20, Newton Athletic Association at Newton; April 21, Bangor at Cambridge; April 23, Pawtucket at Cambridge; April 25, Dartmouth at Hanover; April 28, Dartmouth at Cambridge; April 29, Dartmouth at Cambridge.

May 2, Williams at Williamstown; May 5, Brown at Cambridge; May 7, Holy Cross at Worcester; May 9, Princeton at Princeton; May 11, Amherst at Cambridge; May 13, Williams at Cambridge; May 16, Cornell at Ithaca; May 18, Newton Athletic Association at Cambridge; May 20, Brown at Providence; May 23, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; May 27, Amherst at Amherst; May 28, University of Pennsylvania at Cambridge; May 30, Princeton at Cambridge.

June 1, Newton Athletic Association at Newton; June 3, Brown at Providence; June 6, Pennsylvania at Cambridge; June 10, Princeton at Princeton; June 13, Cornell at Cambridge; June 14, Brown at Cambridge; June 19, Princeton at Cambridge; June 20, Cornell, neutral; June 23, Pennsylvania at Cambridge; June 27, Princeton, neutral.

Atlantic Directors Organise.

The Trustees of the Atlantic Yacht Club met yesterday. J. Rogers Maxwell was elected President and J. Fred Ackerman was chosen as Chairman of the House Committee. It is said that several more valuable prizes will be offered by some of the members of the club for yacht races this Summer, in addition to those announced in last Sunday's NEW-YORK TIMES.

BROOKLYN'S "LADIES' DAY"

The Wheelmen Entertain Fair Visitors at Their Hanson Place Home.

CLUBHOUSE WAS PRETTILY DECORATED

Chesterfieldian Cyclists Composed the Reception Committee, and Made the Afternoon Very Enjoyable.

When the Brooklyn Bicycle Club gives a "ladies' day," which happens once a year, it is pretty sure to be a big thing. This influential organization never does anything by halves, and its preparations for this year's entertainment for its women friends were such as to excite much curiosity. Therefore, it is not to be wondered at that the spacious, homelike clubhouse at 80 Hanson Place was thronged with the fair friends of the wheelmen yesterday afternoon.

The cyclists received from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., and never before was there such a large number of women visitors. They were delighted with everything, and under the leadership of the members of the Reception Committee they were shown over the house from top to bottom. They played billiards among themselves, bowled, viewed the trophies of track and road which adorn the rooms, and invaded the wheel stable where are stored 150 bicycles, as bright and shiny as if they had just been polished. Then there was music by a number of local artists, and a light lunch.

Decorations for the occasion were simple, but in excellent taste. They consisted of flowers and palms distributed at advantageous points in artistic profusion. A high wheel of the vintage of 1880 excited considerable curiosity among the club's guests. The club's Chesterfields served on the Reception Committee. They were C. G. Balmanno, Chairman; "Wallie" E. Edgerley, Edward L. Hall, W. H. Fergusen, John Thompson, Harry Melvin, and Benjamin Rice.

Some of the guests were:

Mrs. E. Stockham, Miss Bessie M. Henry, Miss M. Alice Money, Miss L. V. Post, Miss J. Lillian Bigelow, Miss Minnie Rowlands, Miss May E. Smith, Miss Browne, Miss Ida Sullivan, Mrs. S. F. Stockham, the Misses Stockham, Miss H. Fiske, Mrs. E. A. Fiske, Miss Lane, Miss Lula Tabor, Miss Florence Abbott, Mrs. Polhemus.

Mrs. J. W. Beach, Mrs. H. P. Brown, Mrs. Lamberti, Miss Lizzie Lewis, Miss Ella Irving Van Doren, Miss Margaret C. Miller, Mrs. E. H. Tucker, Miss Marie A. MacManus, Miss Eugene F. Douglass, Mrs. J. E. Reinne, Miss Warner, Miss M. Ryan, Miss H. Ellery, Mrs. A. W. Losee, Miss Eva Bindrim, Miss Amanda G. Critchley, Mrs. John A. Henning, Miss F. M. Sheffield, Miss E. M. Duryea, Mrs. Lizzie M. Pedlow, Miss Lizzie Heasty, Miss Anna Bell Heasty, Mrs. W. H. Russell, Mrs. J. S. Roberts.

A GAME FOR EACH TEAM.

Bowling Scores in the Metropolitan Association's Tourney.

The bowling games in the tournament for the championship of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, were continued at Reid's Alleys last evening. The teams were from the Tourist Cycle Club, Riverside Wheelmen, and Prospect Wheelmen.

The first teams drawn were the Riverside and Prospects, and while comparative quiet reigned during the progress of the game, competition was keen, although it was apparent that the Prospects had none too much luck. The Riverside boys bowled in excellent form, averaging over 162, with a total of 814 against 631 for the Prospects. J. Beam (Riverside) took the honors in the matter of high score, placing 182 to his credit.

Tourists and Prospects played the second game, and the latter-named team went off at a great pace, leading the Tourists 42 pins in the fifth frame, but at this point the Tourists got their eyes on the pins, and from then on had their opponents uneasy, continuing the lead they obtained in the sixth to the finish, winning by 44 pins, and with a total of 748 to 704. Lockwood (Tourist) rolled the creditable score of 174.

Last to show were the Tourists and Riversides. At the conclusion of the fifth frame they were 2 pins apart, with the Riversides in the lead. But, as in the previous game, the Tourists set sail, and thereafter mowed the pins down with a total of 856, the Riversides taking down 768.

Taylor (Tourist) led by a long way all other competitors, and placed the score of 213 to his credit. Ruth (Riverside) showed well up with 188.

The following is the summary:

RIVERSIDE.				PROSPECT.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Harrington	4	1	158	Garlick	3	3	152
H. Beam	3	4	135	Gibbs	2	2	131
Sanders	3	4	160	Dye	0	0	71
Ruth	3	3	149	Barnett	1	4	126
J. Beam	5	3	182	Brush	4	3	151
Total	18	15	814	Total	10	12	631

FRAMES.

Riverside W.	74	168	255	339	412	465	558	656	747	814
Prospect W.	35	87	158	221	303	371	445	506	562	631

Scorers—W. Beam and J. H. Sanders. Umpire—H. B. Worthen. Averages—Riverside Wheelmen, 162 4-5; Procpect Wheelmen, 126 1-5.

PROSPECT.				TOURIST.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Garlicks	2	3	135	Drew	2	5	152
Gibbs	3	3	145	Berdan	3	2	140
Worth	3	1	112	Lockwood	4	4	174
Barnett	4	2	158	Cowan	1	3	124
Brush	1	6	154	Taylor	3	3	152
Total	18	15	704	Total	13	17	748

FRAMES.

Tourist	74	148	208	282	347	452	526	595	658	748
Prospect	80	155	247	323	389	425	498	563	632	704

Averages—Tourist Cycle Club, 149 3-5; Prospect Wheelmen, 140 4-5. Scorers—R. W. Harrington, C. H. Norwood. Umpire—R. W. Dye.

TOURIST.				RIVERSIDE.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	4	3	170	Harrington	2	5	150
Berdan	2	6	171	H. Beam	3	4	161
Lockwood	1	5	145	Sanders	1	2	108
Cowan	2	5	157	Ruth	5	5	188
Taylor	5	5	213	J. Beam	2	4	161
Total	14	24	856	Total	13	19	768

FRAMES.

Tourist	85	188	288	363	437	522	612	684	771	856
Riverside	79	176	263	357	439	501	563	645	705	768

Scorers—C. H. Norwood, W. Beam. Umpire—A. G. Shult. Averages—Tourist, 171 1-5; Riverside, 153 3-5.

BUSHWICKS THE WINNERS.

Beat the Columbias Two Games at Bowling.

Three series of games were on the card last night in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs' tourney, but only one was played. The Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Pequod Wheelmen series was postponed until the first Tuesday in March, while the games between the New-Utrecht and Kings County Wheelmen were forfeited by the former.

The Columbia and Bushwick Wheelmen games were of the liveliest description, and were aptly termed social games. The Bushwicks carried off the honors in both games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

COLUMBIA.				BUSHWICK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gaden	1	8	116	Morgan	1	8	110
Ruprecht	1	4	122	Kunzer	5	1	165
Collins	1	5	145	Dixon	3	2	141
Letzkus	2	4	143	Mahlan	1	3	154
Boe	1	3	121	Landman	2	7	174
Total	6	19	647	Total	12	19	744

SECOND GAME.

COLUMBIA.				BUSHWICK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Boe	0	1	92	Morgan	3	1	130

FAVORS THE PAGE BILL

Commissioner Strauss Appears Before a Legislative Committee.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PAVEY PLAN

If the Board of Education Were to Appoint the Teachers an Immense Political Machine Would Be Created.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The Senate Cities Committee gave a preliminary hearing this afternoon on the bills of Senators Page and Pavey, affecting the government of the New-York City schools. There will be a further hearing next Tuesday.

The Page bill retains the present School Board and Ward Trustees. Among those appearing for the Page bill were Charles Strauss, Gen. A. P. Ketchum, and Commissioner Charles A. Holt. The advocates of the Pavey bill were represented by Secretary Clark of the Citizens' Association. Those who favor the Pavey bill will be heard next week.

Commissioner Strauss was the first speaker. He said the Board of Education had discussed and debated the bill which is now the Page bill, for a year. Public hearings and debates were held. There are many incongruities in the present laws governing the New-York schools, which were founded on the law of 1852, amended and modified. There is no school in the Third Ward, yet it has five Ward Trustees. The Twenty-fourth Ward comprises 8,000 acres, besides the Westchester annexation, and has only five Trustees.

Mr. Strauss explained the bill in detail, arguing in favor of each new provision. As to the charge that partisanship dominated appointments under the trustee system, Mr. Strauss said there had never been any scandal attached to any appointment. He wanted Mr. Clark to talk logic when he began to talk of the objection to the trustee system.

To Mr. Pavey Mr. Strauss said that it was not true that there were several thousand children who were not afforded school room. If it was true, it was the fault of nature, not of the School Board, for the increase of population was so great. The School Board proposed soon to establish a new school every three weeks. I bill would be presented authorizing the expenditure by New-York City of $9,000,000 for new school buildings. There are now 20,000 children not attending school, but this was not the fault of the officers.

Mr. Strauss called attention to the powerful political machine which would be created if the Board of Education were to make the 2,000 appointments necessary every year. Each Commissioner would have 100 appointments annually.

Senator Pavey asked if the Board of Education had not tried to remedy some of the evils of the trustee system.

Senator Grady said the objections to the trustee system arose from educated persons, who believed that the people were not to be trusted in their decisions at the ballot box. The criticism was that of an aristocracy.

Mr. Strauss said that the criticisms spoken of by Senator Grady seemed to him to come from those who wished to call the schools the poor man's schools, not the public schools.

This closed to-day's hearing.

AINSWORTH BILL SUBSTITUTE.

Educators Present a Measure to Govern Teaching of Alcoholic Effects.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Senate and Assembly Committee on Public Education gave a hearing this afternoon on the bills relating to the Ainsworth narcotic and alcoholic instruction law. There is a repeal bill and an amendatory bill.

Dr. Thompson of the State Central Committee on Temperance, appeared with a new bill as a substitute for all bills.

Principal J. N. Jones of Plattsburg, said the substitute bill was agreeable to the Teachers' Association, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and all interested in the modification of the law of last year. The substitute bill, upon which all interests have agreed, provides:

The nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effect on the human system shall be taught in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene, as thoroughly as are other branches in all schools under State control or supported wholly or in part by public money of the State, and also in all schools connected with reformatory institutions.

All pupils in the above-mentioned schools below the second year of the High School and above the third year of school work, computing from the beginning of the lowest primary—not kindergarten—years, or in corresponding classes of ungraded schools, shall be taught and shall study this subject every year, with suitable text books in the hands of all pupils for not less than three lessons a week for ten or more weeks, or the equivalent of the same, in each year, and must pass satisfactory tests in this as in other studies before promotion to the next succeeding year's work; except that, where there are nine or more school years below the High School, the study may be omitted in all years above the eighth year and below the High School by such pupils as have passed the required tests of the eighth year.

In all schools above mentioned all pupils in the lowest three primary, not kindergarten, school years, or in corresponding classes in ungraded schools, shall each year be instructed in this subject orally for not less than two lessons a week for ten weeks, or the equivalent of the same, in each year by teachers using text books adapted for such oral instruction as a guide and standard, and such pupils must pass such tests in this as may be required in other studies before promotion to the next succeeding year's work.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting or requiring the teaching of this subject in kindergarten schools.

The local school authorities shall provide needed facilities and definite time and place for this branch in the regular courses of study.

The textbooks in the pupils' hands shall be graded to the capacities of fourth year, intermediate, grammar, and high school pupils, or to corresponding classes in ungraded schools.

For students below high school grade such textbooks shall give at least one-fifth of their space, and for students of high school grade shall give not less than twenty pages, to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics. This subject must be treated in the textbooks in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene, and pages on this subject in a separate chapter at the end of the book shall not be counted in determining the minimum.

All Regents' examinations in physiology and hygiene shall include a due proportion of questions on the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effects on the human system.

In all normal schools, teachers' training classes, and teachers' institutes, adequate time and attention shall be given to instruction in the best methods of teaching this branch, and no teacher shall be licensed who has not passed a satisfactory examination on the subject and the best methods of teaching it.

Another hearing will be given on the bill.

LLOYDS BILL PROVOKES DEBATE.

New-Yorkers Unite in Opposing the Proposed Tax Exemption.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The bill of Senator Nussbaum, exempting the Lloyds Insurance Companies from the 2 per cent. tax on foreign companies' premiums, caused a debate in the Senate to-day. Senator Nussbaum explained that the Lloyds, who sought exemption, are composed of citizens of this State.

Senator Ahearn offered an amendment that the provisions be made not to apply to accrued claims and actions pending.

Senator Malby opposed this bill, saying it opened the doors of exemption to all foreign fire insurance companies.

Senator Lexow said that for thirty years the Lloyds had gone untaxed, and the attempt was made last year by the New-York City Fire Commissioners, whose contention is upheld, would impose a tax on citizens of this State when a tax was not imposed on corporations doing a like business.

Senator Humphrey attacked the bill, saying that many Lloyds companies were unstable, and that they escaped taxation, and should not be granted favors until they agreed to place themselves on the footing of other fire insurance companies.

Senator Wray said the Lloyds were not companies, but voluntary associations of individuals, who agreed to insure property and made themselves each liable for a certain amount in case of fire losses.

Mr. Pavey said the bill was a hardship sought to be imposed on the New-York Fire Department, to whose pension fund the tax went. The formation of additional Lloyds was prohibited by law.

Senator Raines said that wrecks of Lloyds were strewed over all the State. The Lloyds got business because they gave a lower rate for insurance than the old line companies did. He wanted the bill beaten and a bill prepared which would put the Lloyds under the supervision of the State Insurance Department.

Senator Nussbaum said the object of the bill was merely to place the domestic Lloyds on a footing with the other domestic companies.

Senator Ahearn said the object of the bill was to allow the purchase of Lloyds charters by foreign companies, who could thus escape taxation.

Senator Nussbaum said he believed that this purchase of charters could be done under the existing laws. "There should be no charges of dishonest management of Lloyds, as such men as Gov. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, Controller Roberts, and others are members of a leading Lloyds."

Senator Grady said the bill was opposed by the whole of the New-York City delegation of Senators. This is a Pavey-Ford-Tammany combination against the bill, and should be irresistible. The bill amends the law of New-York City, and our pensions should prevail."

Mr. Nussbaum moved that when the Committee of the Whole rise that progress on the bill be reported. This was agreed to and the bill will come up in general orders again.

The Albany Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was moved by Mr. Nussbaum in general orders.

Senator Cantor attacked the bill as a partisan measure.

Senator Nussbaum defended the bill, saying that it was designed to effect a purification of the police force by reorganization.

Senator McCarren spoke against the bill, as did Senator Grady.

The committee agreed to report progress on the bill, and the discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

Senator Ford introduced a bill at the request of the National Social Purity League. The bill adds a new section to the Penal Code, defines adultery and makes any one guilty thereof subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000, and imprisonment of not less than one year nor more than five years.

Senator Wray's bill to regulate the profession of public accountants came up on the order of third reading. Senator Wray made an argument in favor of the bill and read indorsements by President Thomas C. Platt of the United States Express Company, the New-York Clearing House, and a number of bankers, banks, railroad companies, and other corporations. The bill was passed, 26 to 17, after the absentees had been called and some personal appeals had been made by Senator Wray for affirmative votes. Before the call for absentees was made only sixteen Senators voted affirmatively.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Savings Bank Regulations—Cheaper Fares on the Brooklyn Bridge.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Assemblyman Myers of New-York City to-day introduced a bill providing that all savings banks and savings institutions organized under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, and all savings banks and savings institutions that may be hereafter organized and shall carry on business under and pursuant to the laws of said State of New-York, shall annually, by and through their Treasurers, on or before March 15 make and transmit, by mail, to each and every depositor thereof a full and complete account of balance due or outstanding to the credit of such depositor. Said notice shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope and directed to the last known place of abode of such depositor.

Senator Ford has introduced a bill requiring that savings banks must be notified of the existence and import of secondary and additional deeds of trust before the bank is liable for paying out money to the Trustee of both the primary and the additional trust.

Other bills introduced in the Assembly were:

Mr. Cromwell—Providing that no grant in perpetuity or otherwise of any land under water in, adjacent to, and surrounding that part of Long Island which lies within the Counties of Queens and Suffolk, shall be made by the Commissioners of the State Land Office, except with the consent of the Board of Supervisors of the county in which the land is situated.

Mr. Bondy—The bill of several years' standing, to establish a State Printing Office.

Mr. French—Authorizing the Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New-York City to place above or below sidewalks obstructions, occupying not more than ten feet square, for storing ashes, garbage, dirt, snow, and ice, removed from adjoining streets, provided the consent of property owners be first obtained.

Mr. Brennan—Fixing the rate of fare of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Railroad Company at 1 cent between 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M. on week days. At other times the fare shall not exceed 2 cents, or 3 tickets for 5 cents, or 17 for 25 cents.

Mr. Austin—Providing that any street passing over any public park land above Fifty-ninth Street in New-York City shall be used only for park purposes, and for the pleasure and comfort of the people; and that no vehicles shall be allowed thereon except those in the service of the Park Department. This shall not apply to transverse railroads.

Mr. Austin—Empowering the Board of Police of New-York City to establish a police signal system, including boxes or booths, in the streets, and to construct telephone as well as telegraph lines connecting the same. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds may be issued to cover the expense.

Mr. Butts—Establishing a public place in the Twenty-third Ward of New-York City, near the residence of Leonard Beckley.

Mr. Austin—Providing that the Department of Public Parks in New-York shall have exclusive control of the following streets and parts of streets: Ninety-sixth Street from the west side of West End Avenue to the Hudson River; West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, from the east side of Morningside Avenue to its westerly terminus. The bill further provides that the Department of Public Parks shall have power to determine curb lines and to construct toilet seats and drinking fountains subject to the usual rules in regard to the maintenance of public benefits.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were these:

Mr. Higbie—Facilitating the collection of taxes and assessments in Richmond County.

Mr. Wray—Prohibiting railroads on Greenwood Avenue, Brooklyn, between Coney Island and Greenwood Avenues, without property owners' consent.

Mr. Ford—Empowering the New-York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to hear the claim of John Mullaly.

Mr. Nussbaum—A general excise bill prepared by Alexander Selkirk of this city. The Governor is to appoint an Excise Commissioner who is to have complete supervision over the liquor traffic. Excise districts composed of Assembly districts are to be established.

Mr. Daly—Amending the public sealth law in relation to those who are entitled to licenses as pharmacists.

Mr. Lamy—Requiring advertisements of bids wanted under the nine-million-dollar canal improvement law in the paper which takes the place of the law in the paper, which takes the place of the State paper and other papers, and providing that contracts shall not be let for the work until the quantities of embankment, excavations, and materials to be used shall have been ascertained and statements and plans thereof filed, which shall not be changed, except wiah consent of the State Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works, and Canal Board.

Senator Coffey—Prohibiting railroads on Cropsey Avenue, Brooklyn, unless by consent of a majority of the property owners.

These bills were referred and ordered printed.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY PROTESTS.

Proposed Amendments to the Law Licensing Physicians Opposed.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Drs. A. Walter Suiter, M. J. Lewis, and J. M. Winfield, the Committee on Legislation of the New-York State Medical Society, have sent a communication to the members of the society throughout the State announcing that the Assembly Judiciary Committee will give a hearing to-morrow afternoon on Assemblyman Stanchfield's bill, providing for four years' study of medicine and attendance on four regular courses of medical instruction of not less than six months each, at legally incorporated medical colleges, preliminary to receiving the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. The committee says:

Should this bill become a law, preliminary education of medical students, on which New-York has justly prided itself, will become a farce. Our State Medical Society, year after year, has protested against any such change in the law, and has warmly supported the existing protections against incompetence in practitioners, or against mercenary motives in those who would make cheap the degree of M. D. There would be little objection to the four-year course proposed, were it added to the existing law, but here it seems designed chiefly to cover up and carry "riders," against which the best medical sentiment of the State will be unanimous.

You will note that Section 2, while naming several studies for examination, prescribes no standards for passing, and thus leaves every medical school absolutely free to matriculate every applicant who goes through the form of an examination.

Sec. 3 is so worded that any one put on the list of matriculants by any medical school becomes exempt from examination, and each matriculating officer is left free to determine for himself what are reputable colleges or high schools of the first grade, thus evading entirely any State control of standards.

Sec. 5 does away with all the safeguards as to age, moral character, and satisfactory instruction that have been provided, after a generation of study and experience, by those having at heart the best interests of the medical profession in New-York.

Sec. 6 wipes away the restrictions for matriculants till next year, while Section 7, under an indefinite blanket clause, can be construed as authorizing the disregard of many of the most essential features of our present wholesome laws.

The question should be settled at this hearing so clearly that we shall not be annoyed hereafter by further efforts to destroy the very laws in which we have taken most pride.

Will you kindly endeavor to be present next Wednesday to join in this protest? If this be impossible, will you not render the cause of higher medical education a substantial service by writing your earnest protest against this bill to whatever member of the Legislature you can rely on to represent your views, and send a copy also to F. A. Robbins, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Assembly Chamber, Albany.

It is expected that a large number of medical men will be present at the hearing.

SUNDAY FOOD BILL FAVORED.

The Scarlet Fever Hospital Bill Also Receives Favorable Action.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Assembly Committee on Codes will report favorably the bill of Assemblyman Malone, allowing the sale of food upon Sundays before 10 A. M. The bill has been amended so as to permit the sale of fuel by the pail or sack and also the sale of flowers. The bill is further amended by prohibiting the sale of the articles of food in question in places where malt or spirituous liquors are sold.

The Senate Cities Committee has agreed to report favorably Senator Lexow's bill authorizing the furnishing of a site in New-York City for the hospital for scarlet fever and diphtheria patients; Senator Koehler's, providing for the disposition of taxes collected from foreign insurance companies in Long Island City; Senator Wieman's, providing for the improvement of Thatford Avenue, Glenmore Avenue, and Enfield Street, Brooklyn; Senator McCarren's, providing for the widening of Kent Avenue, Brooklyn; Senator Cantor's, providing that no person shall be self-committed to the workhouse in New-York City; Senator Guy's, in relation to the final maps, plans, and profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, New-York City; Senator Burns's, authorizing Yonkers to use the proceeds of bonds heretofore issued for the purpose of buying land and erecting police and municipal buildings; Senator Burns's, providing that the Treasurer of the Board of Education, Yonkers, shall receive the city's share of the State Library and School moneys.

The Assembly Cities Committee has decided to report the following bills favorably: Assemblyman Austin's, confirming the title of St. Luke's Hospital to certain lands in New-York City; Assemblyman Butt's, providing for the removal of incumbrances on the streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City; Assemblyman Finn's, providing for the issue of licenses to sprinkle streets in New-York City; Assemblyman Austin's, providing for an additional assistant Coroner's clerk in New-York City, and Assemblyman H. T. Andrews's, providing that on and after Jan. 1 elevated railroad cars in New-York City shall be lighted by the best obtainable gas or electric light system, of at least eighteen candle power.

ALDRIDGE IS GRASPING.

Big Allowances Asked—A Chance to Build Up a "Machine."

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The raid of the Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse Republican politicians upon the public Treasury continues, and if the canal counties and Erie, Monroe, and Onondaga Counties do not go Republican this Fall it will not be from any lack of patronage. These counties have not only got the drag in the clerkships in both branches of the Legislature, but more than a fair sprinkling in the new appointees in State department offices.

Assemblyman Eldridge O. Warren, the Chairman of the Committee on Canals, today introduced a bill appropriating $925,500 for the maintenance of the canals. This bill also appropriates a further sum of $200,000 to supply a deficiency in the salaries of lock tenders, &c., for the fiscal year which will end Sept. 30 next. The ordinary appropriation bill for canal maintenance is about $825,500. Under Superintendent Edward Hannan, who preceded "spread eagle" George Washington Aldridge, the present incumbent, the highest annual appropriation was $809,000.

Through an act by Senator Lamy, Superintendent Aldridge hopes to obtain $450,000 for extraordinary repairs, and $50,000 for a telephone and telegraph line along the canals.

Still another bill provides for the raising of the salary of the Deputy Superintendent of Public Works from $3,000 to $4,000.

If these bills should all go through, it will give Superintendent Aldridge a big fund from which to feed out political pap, both this year and next. The aggregate sum for the two years, over and above the average of the annual appropriation for maintenance, reaches to more than $800,000, about $200,000 for the present fiscal year, and $600,000 for the fiscal year to end Oct. 1, 1897. These sums are in addition to the $2,000,000 which are to be expended under the nine-million-dollar canal improvement law, which has the sanction of the people. It remains to be seen whether the large extra amounts which Superintendent Aldridge hopes to get will be allowed by the Legislature and the Governor.

OPPOSED TO VIVISECTION.

Hearing on the Bill to Prevent Experiments in the Public Schools.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Senate and Assembly Committees on Public Education gave a joint hearing this afternoon on a bill making vivisection and the exhibition of vivisected animals in the public schools a criminal offense.

Theodore Whitaker of Saugerties spoke for the bill. Vivisection in the public schools, he said, perverted the morals of the young. "Jack the Ripper" is an example of the modern vivisectionists.

Assemblyman Sanger said the committee ought to be shown that vivisection had been practiced in the presence of public school pupils before legislation was asked.

The Rev. Dr. George E. Hite of Albany said cases were known to have occurred in high schools.

The Rev. Dr. Clark made an earnest speech for the bill, which, he said, prevented assaults on the tenderness of children. Exhibitions should be allowed only before classes of adults.

Those who favored the bill promised Chairman Sanger of the Assembly committee that evidence of exhibitions of vivisection would be presented to the committee.

The Rev. Dr. Battershall of Albany spoke for the bill. He protested against degrading the minds of children by unnecessary experiments for the sake of superficial education which created morbid sensibilities.

Superintendent Cole of the Albany public schools said that never below the scientific grade in the Albany High School had there been any vivisection. In the higher grades it was not hurtful to the students.

No action was taken by the committee.

NINETY-SIXTH STREET ROAD.

Arguments For and Against the Bill Granting Right of Way.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon gave a hearing on Assemblyman Austin's bill authorizing railroads to pass through West Ninety-sixth Street in New-York City.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark objected to the bill because the Park Board of the city was opposed to laying out any railroads that would interfere with the beauty of the parks. This bill would, he said, allow a railroad to operate nearly within Central Park, and it would be impossible to beautify the Ninety-sixth Street entrance to the Park.

De Borden Wilmot and W. S. Vankeuren favored the measure. The building of the road, they said, would insure a more easy access to the Park, and be a benefit to the people which they had long needed.

The Rev. David G. Wylie of the Scotch Presbyterian Church and John McMillan opposed the bill, claiming that the establishment of a railroad would interfere with pedestrians and injure the street in general.

No action was taken by the committee.

THE COAL TRUST INQUIRY.

Attorney General Hancock Will Announce His Programme To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Attorney General Hancock will to-morrow morning make an announcement of what he proposes doing under the joint resolution of the Legislature placing in his hands the investigation into the alleged coal trust.

The resolution empowered him to examine into the charges that an unlawful combination or conspiracy exists, or is about to be formed among the coal carriers, for the purpose of advancing the cost of transportation and thereby increasing the price of coal.

The resolution requested the Attorney General to report forthwith to the Legislature if additional legislation was needed to permit the proper conduct of the investigation.

Bills Passed by the House.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The House to-day passed the following bills:

Mr. Adler—Authorizing New-York City to appropriate $15,000 to the Deutsche Poliklinik of New-York.

Mr. Leonard—Exempting veterinary surgeons from jury duty.

Mr. Wilson—Prohibiting railroads on Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, without property owners' consent.

Mr. Hill—Providing for the appointment of two deputy clerks in counties of 100,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Ablett—Authorizing the appointment of an additional District Attorney for Albany County.

Mr. Marshall—Prohibiting railroads on Van Buren Street in Brooklyn without property owners' consent.

Mr. Wilson—Repealing the law allowing people to take possession of State land for mining purposes.

After passing these bills the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Favorable Reports on Bridge Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation has agreed to report favorably Senator Coggeshall's bill extending the time for the completion of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge from 1897 to 1907, and Mr. Guider's bill, authorizing the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees to make the bridge roadway free to bicycle riders.

The Greater New-York Report.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The special committee of the Senate on Greater New-York will meet to-morrow afternoon. Senator Lexow will present the majority report, and Senator Brush the minority report. In this he will dwell principally on the referendum proposed. Who will sign this report is not definitely known, but it is hinted that Senator Grady may do so.

Hearings by Committees.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—There will be hearings Feb. 27, before the Senate Cities Committee, on Senator Nussbaum's bill providing that cities may establish electric-lighting plants, and on Senator Brush's bill, relative to the abatement of nuisances on Newtown Creek.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

A Number of Important Measures Introduced in Both Houses and Some Bills Passed Yesterday.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Senator Parry's bill, creating a Board of Animal Industry, was vigorously discussed in the Senate today. An amendment was offered by Senator Parry striking out the appropriation of $6,500, and changing the provision so that the money shall come through the regular appropriation bill.

Senator Voorhees opposed the creation of a new board to be appointed by the State Board of Agriculture, which was not a legal body, and which would cost the State money in the expenditure of which the State had nothing to say. He thought the Governor should appoint the board. The bill was laid over for a conference.

An amendment to the State Constitution was introduced by Senator Williams as follows:

The Court of Errors and Appeals shall consist of the Chancellor and one Vice Chancellor; the Chief Justice and one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and three Judges learned in law, to be specially appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chancellor and Chief Justice shall respectively, at least once in two years, designate the Vice Chancellor and the Associate Justice, who shall sit as members of the Court of Errors and Appeals. The three Judges specially appointed shall hold their office for six years, and receive the same salary as may from time to time be provided by law for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Senate this afternoon passed the Atlantic City Board Walk bill and the Palisades National Park bill. The bill authorizing the City of Newark to issue $300,000 bonds to erect a public library building was opposed by Senators Skirm and Voorhees, and killed by a vote of 8 to 6. The vote was afterward reconsidered and the bill tabled.

Just before adjournment the Senate passed the bill authorizing Cape May City to issue bonds for $50,000 for various public improvements, and the bill re-enacting the law by which township assessors and collectors are paid 12 cents per name.

Among the bills introduced was one by Senator Johnson, which grants the right to the Erie Railroad Company to lease the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway.

Another bill validates the reorganization of the Erie Railroad Company, which was recently sold under foreclosure.

The House to-day passed the bill authorizing first-class counties to raise by tax and lay aside each year $2,500 to pay the bonds issued to build county lunatic asylums. Another bill passed providing that cities in the State shall be classified within thirty days after the taking of either the National or State census.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Mullin—To consolidate the township of Kearny, the town of Harrison, and borough of East Newark into one city, to be known as the City of Kearny; by Mr. Harvey—Gives all gatling gun companies one Assistant Surgeon, one Hospital Steward, and one Quartermaster Sergeant; by Mr. Francis—Creates the office of City Veterinary Surgeon, to be appointed by the Governing Board for five years, salary to be fixed by ordinance.

The Committee on Banks and Insurance reported adversely Senate Bill 19, permitting managers of savings banks to invest funds in school bonds. The report was concurred in. Later, Mr. Lower said he had voted under misapprehension and moved to reconsider the vote whereby the adverse report was concurred in. He said the bill was a good one, as it would enable school boards to borrow money at from 4 to 5½ per cent. from banks, and not be obliged to pay 5 per cent. for money borrowed from the State Sinking Fund Commissioners. The school bonds, he said, were gilt-edged securities, for they were passed upon by the Attorney General before being offered for sale. The motion to reconsider was adopted and the bill was then recommitted.

Nominations by Gov. Griggs.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Gov. Griggs sent the following nominations to the Senate, and they were referred, under the rule, to the Judiciary Committee: For Judge of the District Court at Elizabeth, Edward S. Atwater; for Presiding Judge, Hunterdon County, H. Burdette Herr; for Prosecutor of the Pleas, Hunterdon County, Walter E. Hayhurst; for Members of the State Board of Taxation, A. H. Slape, Salem County, reappointed; Charles C. Black, Hudson County, reappointed, and Carl Lentz, Essex County, in place of Theodore P. Hopler; for members State Board of Assessors, Robert S. Green of Union County, in place of Oliver Keller, and Stephen J. Meeker of Essex County, in place of A. R. Kusef.

BUILDING WILL HAVE TO BE DEFERRED

Kings County Charities Commissioners Cannot Get Their Savings.

The Kings County Board of Charities is in a peculiar position regarding moneys which it saved last year for improvements to be made this year at the Flatbush institutions, but upon which it cannot draw. This is due to the action of County Treasurer Taylor, who, Jan. 1, turned over to the city the money intrusted to him by the Charities Commissioner, because the County and City Governments were merged on that date. Judge Clement yesterday decided that the department's January pay roll could not be paid because it had not been audited by the City Auditor.

"This means," said Commissioner Burtis, "that we cannot touch the money we saved last year, and that our proposed improvements at Flatbush will have to be abandoned for the present. If we go ahead with them on our own responsibility, the contractors could sue us individually for their money, and we would be in a fine fix. We want to build two houses for nurses at the hospital, a building for the druggist, and another for male convalescents. But we can't do anything in that direction. We will take legal advice as to whether there isn't some way by which we may get our money from the city.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

SS Spain, (Br.,) Foot, London Jan. 31, with mdse, to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Liverpool; Pawnee, Philadelphia.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meissel, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at midnight to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York, arr. outside Queenstown at 9:30 P. M. to-day. (Owing to heavy weather unable to land mails and passengers and proceeded for Liverpool.)

CAPTAIN DUFF'S ESCAPE

Fell Through the Ice While Going to the Lamington.

WRECKERS AT THE VESSEL STRIKE

Intense Suffering Caused by the Wind and Cold on Great South Beach — Ice-Bound Sightseers Nearly Starved.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Capt. Duff of the wrecked steamer Lamington was nearly drowned to-day while crossing the Great South Bay to reach his steamer on the beach.

Capt. Duff came up to Brookhaven from New-York this morning, and got "Sal" Fenn of Patchogue to pilot him to the beach by way of Smith's Point, where the bay is narrow and is frozen completely over. Fenn was leading the way as they crossed the ice. The ice gave way and he went down, but caught himself by throwing out his arms.

Capt. Duff, instead of stopping, kept right on, and in a moment broke the ice and dropped out of sight in the icy water. As he came up he grasped the ice and held his head above water. The life savers on the South Beach are continually watching the bay and the ocean, and Duff and Fenn can credit their rescue to Samuel Newey of the Smith's Point Life-Saving Station.

Newey, through his glass, saw them crossing, and ran to warn them back. Before he reached the shore they had gone down. He crawled carefully out on the treacherous ice, reached Fenn, and dragged him to the thick ice. Fenn was unable to stand.

Newey then started for Capt. Duff, who was nearly frozen stiff by this time. He weighs 200 pounds and could assist himself but little, and Newey worked with great patience to get the big fellow out. He was constantly in danger of going through the ice himself, as the heavy weight of the Scotch Captain caused a terrible strain on it. The man was finally gotten out, after twenty minutes' hard work.

Fenn had by that time recovered strength enough to enable him to walk, and the three started for the life-saving station, nearly a mile away. Here the shivering, half-frozen men were given whisky, hot coffee, and dry clothing, and placed by a red-hot stove.

The men from the south side villages who were employed by the wreckers to help unload the steamer Lamington struck today. The men were worked from yesterday morning to 3 o'clock this morning, all through the coldest weather. There were no good sleeping quarters, and forty men were huddled in a little cabin, two deep on the floor.

The men simply could not stand such hardship, and, besides, although the Merritt Company did all in its power to get provisions, the larder ran short. Forty men today told Capt. Tooker of the wrecking company that they had had enough, and, gathering up their small possessions, started at 9 o'clock to walk from the wreck, opposite Patchogue, ten miles to the Smith's Point Station, across the narrow channel, and on to Brookhaven, five miles further. Here some took the cars, while others walked on to Patchogue, reaching here about dark, after a walk of twenty-two miles.

Five hundred barrels of currants were thrown out of the Lamington yesterday, but the wind was off shore, and nothing came on the beach. About fifty cases of oranges were gathered in the surf Saturday by persons who were on the beach looking for plunder.

Seven boats were ice-bound Monday morning, their owners and their companions having braved the storm and cold of Sunday to sail across the bay.

Nearly fifty men, with nothing to eat in their boats, and not wood enough to keep the fires in their little cabin stoves going all night, had a hard time in keeping from freezing to death in the terrible cold hours of Sunday night. The wind was blowing a gale from the northeast, and the little boats were all but driven ashore. In the morning the men managed to get to the life-saving station, where they were cared for, although the station was crowded to overflowing.

Sidney Weeks and William J. Eaton were ice-bound, and had a rough experience in the cabin of their little boat. They spent yesterday around the life saver's warm fire, and to-day walked fifteen miles to Brookhaven to take the train to Patchogue.

A large party of men from the other boats who could not get in the life-saving station are quartered at Baldwin Gordon's house. There are no provisions on the beach, and unless a load is taken around by way of Smith's Point to-morrow there will be suffering not only among these men, but among the wreckers and the life savers.

Three Brookhaven men who were caught in the ice at Deep Creek, near Watch Hill, on the Great South Beach, had only half a biscuit apiece for each meal from Sunday until they got home to-night.

Watchman Hallock of Sayville, who watches oyster lots near Smith's Point, went to bed Sunday night in his shanty, that stands on an island near the shore. About midnight the gale drove great waves against Hallock's little shanty and toppled it into the bay. Hallock scrambled out of doors into the water up to his neck. He clung to the house, which was floating away, until it was beached at Smith's Point.

Wringing wet, with the bitter wind icing his clothes, he ran to a barn near by and climbed into a hogshead of oats. The water of the bay seemed to be after Watchman Hallock, and just as he was congratulating himself upon his lucky escape, the high tide and wind drove the waters into the barn two feet deep, and floated the barrel swiftly along the floor.

The horse in the barn made a great racket, and was badly frightened. Hallock climbed into the rafters and hung there like a drowned rat until morning, by which time he was nearly frozen stiff. He managed to attract some one's attention, and was helped to shelter and restored to an animated condition.

THEY WENT TO A SILVER WEDDING

Seven Brooklyn Policemen Deserted Their Posts and Were Discovered.

Police Captain Veany of the Eighteenth Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday preferred charges against seven policemen who left their posts Saturday night to assist in a silver wedding celebration. The offenders are Philip J. Powers, Bernard Kernan, Michael Clifford, Henry Lee, Joseph Gillen, Thomas Whitcomb, and George Prince.

Peter Stein, a saloon keeper whose place of business is at the foot of Fifty-eighth Street, invited all the policemen in the precinct to participate in the silver wedding festivities of himself and wife Saturday night, promising them they would never regret the occasion. There was to be dancing in the old Kent Mansion at the foot of Sixtieth Street, and everybody was to have an enjoyable time.

With the exception of the seven, all the other policemen in the precinct declined Mr. Stein's invitation, but several of those who accepted it left post two miles distant to be present. When they were in the midst of the festivities Sergt. Costello and a roundsman entered and demanded explanations from the bluecoats. They were unable to answer satisfactorily, and were ordered back to duty and charges were preferred against them.

A Sergeant from a neighboring precinct escaped from the saloon without having been recognized by the unwelcome visitors.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Many are surprised to find the prices below their anticipations.

TWO EDITORS FOR THE YALE NEWS

Both Elected as a Compromise to Break a Dead-lock.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 18.—The newly elected editorial board of The Yale News has chosen as managing editors Albert B. Kerr of Washington and George P. Day of New-York City. It is customary to have but one managing editor, but the board met last night, and had a deadlock lasting several hours. More than fifty ballots were taken, and a compromise was effected by electing both candidates as associate editors.

The rivalry between the two was of secret societies against non-society men at Yale, Day being the society and Kerr the popular candidate. Kerr is son of J. B. Kerr, Clerk of the House of Representatives at the last session.

Fred T. Murphy, the football player, was chosen business manager for the next year.

Boarders Wanted.

84TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, sunny, communicating rooms; large closets; private table; third floor; references.

84TH ST., 11 WEST.—Excellent table board for gentleman or family; near 5th Av.; references.

Furnished Rooms.

1,045 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 74th and 75th Sts.—Nicely furnished sunny rooms; moderate.

HANDSOME NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; southern exposure; gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

LARGE, STEAM-HEATED FRONT ROOM, hall rooms; furnished beautifully; conveniences; private house; references; gentlemen. 121 West 11th St.

SUNNY FRONT BASEMENT FOR PHYSIcian's office; fully furnished and equipped; in private family; also sleeping room and use of bathroom; breakfast if desired; 74th St., near Columbus Av. F. B., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

Winter Resorts.

WHY GO SOUTH?
There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
"AMONG THE PINES."

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
"SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK."
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.
UNRIVALED as a HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New sanitary plumbing and all the comforts of the modern home. CASTALIA SPRING WATER supplied to guests without charge. Circulars may be had of F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. F. N. PIKE.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,
Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.
Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
W. G. DOOLITLE, Manager.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.,
NOW OPEN.
PAUL B. BODEN, Manager.
Late of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C. Circulars, &c., at F. H. SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
A modern house to let in the most attractive part of the city, on high ground; fully furnished,

NOVEL PHOTOGRAPH PLAN

Images of Coins on a Plate by Means of Electric Stress.

DISCOVERY OF CHESTER B. MELOTT

Experiment Not Altogether New, Yet the Method of Getting the Current Is Odd—The Results Obtained.

Chester B. Melott, who has charge of the Western Union telegraph office at Rondout, N. Y., has just discovered a simple and ingenious method of getting images of coins on a photographic plate by means of electric stress.

Similar images have been produced by the basketful by pseudo-scientists in various parts of the country, and have been described by them as "Röntgen photographs without Crookes tubes." In the true Röntgen photographs, as shown by their discoverer, and also by Mr. Edison in this country, the permeability of the substances employed has always been in proportion to their density. The outline of the substances as shown on the negative plate have also been sharp in the true Röntgen photographs as long as

Images Produced by Electric Stress.

the objects are placed directly opposite the centre of the fluorescent bulb. When the objects have either been above or below the centre of the bulb a distinct penumbra is visible on the negative plate, due to the partial penetration of the rays through the edges of the object photographed.

These facts do not detract in the slightest degree from the credit due to Mr. Melott for his ingenuity in obtaining images of a silver dollar, a piece of loosely coiled wire, and a perforated plate of platinum on a photographic negative through a shutter of vulcanized rubber about one-quarter of an inch in thickness.

Mr. Melott, being a man of considerable powers of observation, noticed that the friction between a leather belt and the sheave which it turned produced a supply of static electricity sufficient to give a spark of two or three inches in a dry atmosphere such as we have had during the past two or three days of cold weather.

Acting on this hint, Mr. Melott got his negative plate enclosed in its shutter, and placed upon it a silver dollar, a piece of platinum through which numerous holes had been bored, a piece of loosely coiled wire and a small pair of scissors. Then he took an ordinary iron dust pan and held it near the revolving belt with one hand, while he touched the articles lying upon the negative plateholder successively for half a minute each.

The result was that the current passed through Mr. Melott's body and collected on each of the pieces of metal which he touched. Then it acted inductively on the side of the negative plate, which had silver salts in a solution of gelatine coated upon it. In fact, the apparatus acted like a Leyden jar, the electricity from the revolving belt being stored in the metal articles on the non-conducting vulcanite shutter of the plate, and attracting a similar quantity of electricity of the opposite kind on the coating of silver salts on the negative plate.

The effect of the electric stress produced on the negative plate was to decompose the silver salts directly below the silver dollar, the piece of platinum, and the coiled wire. It will be noticed in the positive picture of the dollar that the highest points upon it come out as white dots or lines. Thus, the rim, the stars, the point of the chin and nose, and the Phrygian cap of Liberty are outlined with comparative clearness. It must be remembered that the negative plate, from which this positive was taken, had dark points where the positive has light ones, and vice versa.

That this experiment is not new, though the method of getting the current is novel, may be inferred from Silvanus Thompson's statement in paragraph 324 of his "Elementary Lessons on Electricity," published two years ago, which is as follows:

"F. J. Smith finds that if a coin or engraving laid face down upon a photographic dry-plate is sparked with an induction coil, the plate receives an invisible image, which can be photographically developed."

If Melott's experiment had been made with true Röntgen rays, the whole negative plate would have been black, except where the metallic objects prevented the rays from either wholly or partially passing through the vulcanite shutter. Moreover, in this case the image of the silver dollar would have been a plain circle, all of whose area would have shown the same shade of whiteness on the negative, without any points or dots to indicate the outline of the head or rim.

CAPT. O'REILLY ASKS FOR HELP

He Wants the Residents in His Brooklyn Precinct to Watch Property and So Prevent Robberies.

Police Captain Myles O'Reilly of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, believes that the guardians of the peace of his command are unequal to the task of protecting the citizens from burglars and thieves, and that residents within the boundaries of that precinct must look out for their own property if they do not wish to lose it. According to his own statement, "they are in great danger of being robbed," and he warned them accordingly.

Capt. O'Reilly has read of the many robberies that have been committed within the past six weeks in Brooklyn and in this city, and he knows that the Brooklyn police are not the kind who catch thieves. He is consequently alarmed for the safety of the people within his jurisdiction. So, Feb. 14, he issued a sort of valentine to his policemen, bearing this message:

Officer: Carefully caution all occupants of private houses, flats, furnished rooms, and tenement houses against leaving their apartments unless a responsible person is left in charge. Though absent but for a very short period, they are in great danger of being robbed. By order of

MYLES O'REILLY,
Captain of First Precinct.

Acting upon this order the policemen have been busy visiting storekeepers, residents, lodgers, and every one else in the First Precinct, notifying them that they must take extra precautions to prevent their goods from falling into the hands of midnight marauders and sneak thieves.

"The best way to protect property," said Capt. O'Reilly yesterday, "is to have people look out for it themselves. We will do all we can, of course, but the people must help us. This circular of mine will prevent robberies. It may frighten some people, who need to be frightened, and it will do a great deal of good. I did the same thing in the Eighth Precinct and the effect was excellent. We had few flat robberies there. When people leave their rooms temporarily, let them come to the station house and report the fact to me and I'll send a man to watch their premises till they return, or let them have a neighbor whom they can trust, watch their places for them.

"A man in the Eighth Precinct told me the plan saved him $3 a week, because his wife, who would otherwise have gone to matinées twice a week staid home and guarded the house. I have also warned keepers of furnished rooms to be careful of whom they rented to, because there are two dangerous furnished room thieves going around the city now. Its well for people to know these things. We can't prevent crime without some assistance from the people."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Notwithstanding the fact that to-day marks the beginning of the penitential season, and all social gayety is supposed to be at an end, there will be many functions in the weeks to come which will occupy the attention of fashionable folks.

—The last big dance of the season took place at Sherry's last night, when the subscribers to Tuesday Evening Cotillions gave their second ball. The affair was a thoroughly jolly one, and had some unique features. The favors were imported for the occasion, and were suitable to the carnival season. It was an unusually early dance, owing to the fact that midnight ushered in Ash Wednesday. It was really what might aptly be called a Cinderella dance. The guests arrived as early as 10 o'clock. They were received by Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Luther Kountze, and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt. The pink ballroom was used for dancing and the smaller ballroom for supper, which was served at small tables after the cotillion was danced. The subscribers to the cotillion, nearly all of whom were present, are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. R. L. Clarkson, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Robert P. Minturn, Mrs. Starr Miller, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Frank Key Pendleton, Mrs. William Evans Rogers, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Woodworth, and Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding. Nearly all of the débutantes of this season were present, and among other guests were Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, F. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Leroy Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Matthew Astor Wilks, J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Robert Cornell Sands, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Miss Turnure.

—Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Vail to Henry G. Dearth. The ceremony will take place on the afternoon of Feb. 26 in Grace Church. Miss Vail is the daughter of David Olyphant Vail of 20 Washington Square North.

—There was a meeting of the Music Club last evening at the studio of James L. Breese, 5 West Sixteenth Street, which was well attended. The programme was as follows:

Quintet, Opus 44.....Schumann
The Franko-Hegner Quartet and Miss Helena Augustin, pianiste.
Songs—"Der Asra".....Rubinstein
"Lockung".....Dessauer
"Nur wer die Sehnsucht Kennt".....Tchaikowsky
Mme. Mantelli.
Spinning Song.....Hollander
Romanza, Opus 27.....Grieg
Andante Cantabile.....Tchaikowsky
The Franko-Hegner Quartet.
Song—"Ave Maria".....A. Luzzi
Aria, "Samson et Dalilah"...Saint-Saens
Mme. Mantelli.

—The Misses Conklin of New-Rochelle, N. Y., gave a large pre-Lenten dance last night for their niece, Miss Gertrude Harrison Conklin. The spacious home was beautifully decorated with masses of pink roses and smilax, and palms were placed in every available corner. Dancing was begun at 9 o'clock, when the guests entered the drawing rooms, attired as masqueraders. Supper was served at midnight in the large dining room, which was a bower of palms and exotics, while the satin cover of the supper table glistened with the light of candles, softly shaded with pink shades. After supper dancing was resumed.

—Mrs. Kate Parker will give the introductory lecture of her Lenten course at 4 o'clock P. M. to-morrow in the Ascension Parish House, 12 West Eleventh Street. She will talk of the writings of that almost unknown American poet, Emily Dickinson.

—The ladies of the Lenox Avenue Union Church will give on Friday evening next their annual Martha Washington dinner in the church parlors, in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue. Dinner will be served from 6:30 to 8 o'clock, after which a very delightful entertainment of music and recitations will be given, with a character sketch in costume by N. G. Kelsey and Mr. Smith.

—The meeting of the Tuesday Evening Dancing Class, which has been a feature of the Winter at the Nevada, took place last night at the house of Mrs. James Murray, 168 West Eighty-fifth Street. Mrs. Murray is one of the patronesses of the class.

—Capt. Charles King, United States Army, is a passenger on the steamship Teutonic, which is due from Europe to-day. If the steamship arrives in time he will be the guest this afternoon at a reception to be given by F. Tennyson Neely of 36 West Thirty-fifth Street, to which many army and navy and literary people have been invited.

—Mrs. Cyrus Swan Sedgwick will give an informal evening with music on Thursday night of this week at her home, 135 West Ninety-third Street, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Dargie of San Francisco.

—The wedding of Miss Belle Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Lefferts, to Edmund W. Woodruff, all of East Orange, N. J., will take place early in the Spring. PATRIARCH.

A Dock for White Star in Brooklyn.

A request from the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company to the Pilot Commissioners of this city was read at yesterday's meeting of that body, asking the co-operation of the board in deepening the channel off Amity Street, Brooklyn, to accommodate larger vessels indicated that the White Star Line desires to dock incoming freight vessels there.

The load-water depth at the point named is now twenty-seven feet. The White Star Line desires to lease a pier at or near the foot of Amity Street, but the channel at that point will hardly permit of its doing so with safety, as its larger ships are deep in draught.

Day Set for the Eglau Inquest.

Coroner Fitzpatrick has set next Monday as the day for holding the inquest in the case of Artist Eglau, who was murdered in the Deaf and Dumb Institute, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. He has issued subpoenaes for fifteen witnesses to appear at that time.

The police, it is said, have already made public all the evidence that the Coroner's witnesses will have, and the latter says he has no new evidence in the case.

Out of Work, Attempted Suicide.

Franz Pazdeska, forty-nine years old, a Bohemian and a widower living alone in a poorly furnished room at 420 East Fifty-ninth Street, shot himself in the head late yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Flower Hospital, and will probably die. He was a saw sharpener, but could get no work, and was almost starving.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and, if taken in time, permanently cured by DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
The Family Pill—JAYNE'S SANATIVE.—Adv.

JOHANNA WILL BE MOVED

Her Quarters in the Central Park Building Needed, and She Will Be Taken to Bridgeport, Conn.

Johanna, the chimpanzee's, Post Office address after to-day will be Bridgeport, Conn. Should weather permit, Barnum & Bailey's most intelligent and interesting living curiosity will this morning vacate her cozy quarters in the Arsenal in Central Park, where she has been confined for the past two Winters; be transferred to her road cage, and proceed to Winter quarters in Bridgeport.

The excuse for evicting Johanna at this season of the year, as given by the Park Commissioners, is that they need more room for their offices. An agreement exists, however, in which it is stated that Johanna is to remain in the Zoo for a period of five months. The following correspondence explains the matter:

THE ARSENAL, CENTRAL PARK,
Feb. 15, 1896.

James A. Bailey, Esq.:
Sir: I am directed by the President to notify you that the chimpanzee and the mandrill, now on the second floor of this building, will have to be removed forthwith, as the portion of the floor now occupied by them is needed for the offices of this department.
In order to accommodate you until the time your show opens at Madison Square Garden, you will be permitted to keep them in the monkey house in the basement of this building in case you so desire, provided you can furnish proper cages. Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM LEARY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1896.

William Leary, Esq., Secretary Department of Public Parks, New-York:
Dear Sir: James A. Bailey is in receipt of your letter of Feb. 15, 1896. In reply he desires me to state that when he placed the animals at the menagerie in the Central Park it was with the understanding that they were to remain on exhibition for a period not longer than five months from the time that they reached the menagerie. He has written approval of that fact, and also abundant evidence to verify this statement.
The object of stipulating the time was to guard against just such difficulty as arises now in the case of Johanna and the mandrill. They are the only ones in captivity in America, and Johanna has no living rival as to size and species in either Europe or this country. Therefore, their value is beyond price, and the utmost care (it is Mr. Bailey's desire) should be exercised to preserve and protect them. Their quarters at the menagerie, being well adapted for this purpose, were one of the reasons that influenced him to place them where they are; and it was this that caused him to specify the time they were to remain.
Again, their present quarters were convenient for the scientist and student to visit, watch, and study the actions of this remarkable creature. The attention paid to Johanna by the press is proof of how great an interest exists for the public in her case, so much so that Mr. Bailey regrets that the Commissioners could not have found it convenient to allow the public to see her.
To remove her in this changeable weather involves danger to the health of Johanna and her companion. It is cruelty, in fact, and may mean a tremendous financial loss to Mr. Bailey. Mr. Bailey, however, rather than place any obstacles in the way of the Commissioners of Public Parks, will at the earliest possible moment remove Johanna and the mandrill. He will accept your suggestion to place her in a cage in the basement of the monkey house, provided it is practicable; if not, he will remove them entirely. Mr. Bailey has already issued his instructions regarding the same, and within a few days will accomplish the object desired. Mr. Bailey also may deem it advisable to remove the following animals, as they are not apparently in good health and need the closest attention: Lioness and five lion cubs, three tiger cubs. Trusting this may meet the approval of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, I have the honor to remain, Sir, yours respectfully, GEORGE O. STARR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1896.

William Leary, Esq., Secretary Department Public Parks, New-York:
Dear Sir: Mr. Bailey has issued orders to have cages brought from Bridgeport to-day. They will arrive to-morrow. It would be cruelty to attempt to change with cold as intense as to-day, and as soon as it moderates they will be removed. Yours truly. GEORGE O. STARR.

"The Commissioners were not precipitate in requiring Johanna's owners to vacate the quarters assigned to her," said Secretary Leary. "The question was mooted a month ago and the board took action two weeks since.

"The work of the department requires that the offices shall be on one floor. It retards and hinders business to have to communicate with the staff who are on another floor by speaking tubes or messenger. The bookkeeper and Superintendent were on the floor above the quarters of the Commissioners and Secretaries, and so we had to take the quarters where Johanna had been.

"This change has been so far advanced that the last partition is within a few inches of the glass partition of Johanna's winter apartment. The bookkeeper is already on the floor, and as soon as the chimpanzee goes with the mandrill the carpenters will prepare for the Superintendent."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—BROADWAY THEATRE.—That very tuneful opera, "Robin Hood," as sung by the Bostonians, is still nightly filling the Broadway. The third week's engagement begins Monday with a celebration of the two-thousandth performance of De Koven and Smith's opera.

—LOIE FULLER'S SEASON.—The advance sale of seats and boxes for La Loie Fuller's engagement, the twenty-four nights, at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, which begins next Monday evening, opens this morning. The requests for places already received by Manager Albert Bial indicate that the house will be sold out for all of this little woman's appearances, and that the engagement could be extended from four to forty weeks, but Miss Fuller is under contract to appear in London early in April. Next Monday night's audience at Koster & Bial's will be one of the most fashionable ever gathered in a New-York theatre. A Washington's Birthday matinée on Saturday will be given at this house.

—BIG OFFERS TO CALVÉ.—There is said to be great competition to secure the services of Mme. Calvé for America next season. Abbey and Grau have been paying her $1,500 a performance at the opera this season, and they have offered her an even larger sum, if she will return to their forces next season. Oscar Hammerstein, it is said, has offered Mme. Calvé $120,000 for fifty performances of "Carmen," he to furnish the company and all scenery, costumes, and accessories. The singer is seriously considering this offer, which is $2,400 a performance. It seems quite safe to assume that with such inducements before her, Calvé will certainly return to America next season.

—ANOTHER PLAY FOR W. H. CRANE.—William Dean Howells, the novelist, is collaborating with Paul Kester, the dramatist, who is adapting his novel, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," to the stage for the use of William H. Crane. The character of Lapham might be an excellent one for Mr. Crane, as it is directly in his peculiar style. The play will tell the story of a vulgar New-Englander who is suddenly raised to wealth and influence, and as suddenly cast down again, after having been allowed to make a fool of himself. Mr. Crane expects a good deal from the play that is being prepared for him.

—ENGAGED BY THE THEATRICAL SYNDICATE.—W. H. Thompson has been engaged by Joseph Brooks for the American Theatrical Syndicate to appear in its first production, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, after the season of Duse. Louis Harrison managed by the syndicate intends to play the leading role in the new comic opera by Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse, which is to be produced at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago. The syndicate is making a great many engagements of popular artists, and it will undoubtedly control a good many attractions by the opening of next season.

—A NEW PLAY FOR OLCOTT.—Chauncey Olcott will produce "The Minstrel of Clare," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, March 2, and continue it for the rest of his New-York engagement. The play will be a new version of Fred Marsden's "The Irish Minstrel," written for Mr. Scanlan. Augustus Pitou has entirely rewritten the original play, given it a new name, and it will be produced in an elaborate manner.

—JACOB LITT GOING WEST.—Manager Jacob Litt will start for St. Paul, Minn., to-day with the company which is to produce "The Last Stroke," in the Grand Opera House of that city next Sunday night. Manager Litt has sold his interest in "The Sins of a Night," but he says he has a new play which he will produce in April, but concerning which he is very mysterious.

—CHANGE IN "A BLACK SHEEP."—There will be an important change in the cast of "A Black Sheep" at Hoyt's Theatre next Monday night, when Jeannette St. Henry will replace Ada Dare as the burlesque queen. Hoyt & McKee think that Miss St. Henry's vocal accomplishment will add to the attractiveness of the performance.

—PROCTOR LOSES A THEATRE.—Proctor's Theatre in Hartford, Conn., will change hands on June 1, when Jennings and Graves will assume the lease. They represent a syndicate of wealthy men, and it is possible that next year they may bring the theatre down to the first floor. Combinations will be played in the house at moderate prices.

—FANNY RICE'S NEW PLAY.—"At the French Ball" is the title of the new play in which Fanny Rice is now appearing in the West. It is described as very funny, and is giving Miss Rice better opportunities to display the range of her abilities than any play in which she has heretofore appeared.

—THE STAR RIVALS.—Lotta has been engaged to play Lucy, and Julia Marlow-Taber, to play Lydia Languish, in "The Rivals," by the star cast headed by Joseph Jefferson.

—"THE SHOP GIRL" AGAIN.—"The Shop Girl" will return to New-York next week and play an engagement at the Harlem Opera House.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, Seventh Infantry, will report before the Examining Board, March 10, appointed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination for promotion.

MEN REFUSED TO LEAVE

Curious Situation Aboard the Steamship Elysia.

CREW WOULD NOT WORK THE SHIP

When She Returned to Port a Remarkable Question Arose—Warrant for Their Arrest Finally Obtained by the Company.

It was left for Dr. Johnson to discover that much may be made of a Scot if he is caught early. The thirty-odd sons of Scotia who form the crew of the steamship Elysia, were caught by the Anchor Line ten months ago. Perhaps that was not early enough. At any rate, the Anchor Line people have not, so far, been able to make anything out of the collection in any sense of the phrase. There was a perfect dead-lock yesterday between the agents and the men.

The case is the most remarkable one of its sort that has ever happened. It is, in fact, the only one of its sort so far as inquiry could establish. The queerest part of it all lies in the humor of the situation, a factor which rarely enters into tales of mutiny and insubordination. And still more rarely, according to a noted commentator of Scotch character, does a joke of any sort enter into a Scot's understanding. It may not be that the crew see all the humor of it, but there are some people connected with the line who have had a glimpse of it.

"Roberts, Charles Roberts, is the man who is causing the trouble," said one of the Anchor Line people yesterday. "He is an able seaman on board the Elysia, and an able sea lawyer as well. He is a smart one," quoth the agent, admiringly, himself a sturdy Scot. "But we will see. When Greek meets Greek, ye know." And he seemed proud of the prowess of his countryman, and rejoiced to know that he had found a foeman worthy of his steel.

This is the case and the way it now stands: The Elysia sailed from this port Saturday afternoon, bound for the Mediterranean. When well out to sea the entire crew acquainted the Captain of their indisposition to work the ship any further in that direction. The Captain says they gave no excuse, but reporters who boarded the vessel gleaned some hints from the forecastle which went to show that the men were afraid that the ship would turn turtle, urging that she had a perilous list to starboard.

The Captain's subsequent statement that the list to starboard was caused by a south wind blowing against the Elysia's starboard beam served to further complicate the puzzle of what was really the matter. Then surveyors went on board and carefully inspected the vessel at her anchorage off Stapleton. So far from finding anything wrong, they found everything in excellent trim, and so reported. The British Vice Consul then informed the men that they must either leave the ship, forfeiting pay as deserters if they did, or resume their duties and bear the expense of delays. They were then left to their own reflections.

Following that dictum of the diplomat, a big tugboat ranged alongside the Elysia yesterday, and the insubordinate crew was told to get on board, and to be quick about it, as another crew had been engaged, and the agents were anxious to get the ship to sea.

Roberts, the sea lawyer, leaned over the rail, and thought he wouldn't go. He would prefer, if the agents didn't mind, to be put off. He had reasoned that a forcible ejectment could not by any stretch of law or fancy be termed desertion, and was content to stay where he was and draw what money was due him when the company saw fit to dispossess him from their ship. The entire crew took their cue from Roberts and refused to leave.

That was a wholly unexpected move, and the tug with the nonplussed agent on board, put back to the city. It is said that Capt. Johnson, one of the mildest-mannered of masters, became so indignant at the refusal of the men to quit the ship of their presence, that he ordered them in irons. But there arose another difficulty, who was to do the ironing, the whole crew being insubordinate.

The tug got back to the city, and the news she brought stirred up the Anchor Line people, and the commander of the policeboat Patrol was appealed to. The Anchor Line people were told to secure a warrant for the arrest of the men, and the Patrol would then act. Baffled there, a suggestion was made that a warrant be applied for, but before it was acted upon it dawned upon the officials that a warrant involved an arrest, and an arrest would mean charges and a trial. The chief end sought for was an expeditious departure of the Elysia, as her delay was costing the company $500 a day.

The idea of securing a warrant was dismissed with great suddenness, and the British Consulate was appealed to, the Elysia being a British vessel. Consul Fraser confessed himself at sea on the case. There was, he told Agent Conerly, no treaty with this country which warranted his interference; the men had not mutinied, and no violence had been attempted. He did not see how he could take a hand in the proceedings. If the men were arrested by the civil authorities, he would see to their prosecution then, or extradition, but in the meanwhile— But the agent had gone.

A council of war was held in the company's offices. The case was admittedly an involved one. If the men were forced to leave the ship they could not be considered as deserters, and the company would have to reward the bad turn they had served it by paying them their full wages. Then, again, how were they to be forced ashore unless taken there under arrest? That would involve the more serious difficulty of indefinite detention of the ship. Finally, it was decided that the men would have to be got off the ship some way or other, and United States District Attorney Macfarlane was appealed to.

Lawyer Charles Burlingham of 45 William Street, on behalf of the company, applied to him for a warrant, and when the case had been explained the District Attorney issued a warrant for the arrest of the men on a charge of maliciously detaining a ship in port. The warrant will be executed this morning. One of the revenue cutters will probably be directed to convey the United States Marshal to the ship, which, since her return to port, has been anchored off Stapleton, S. I.

If the men demand an immediate hearing, which it is thought they will do, it is probable that the sailing of the vessel will be delayed for a week at least. And there are some who predict that such hearing will bring out facts to disprove the company's claim that the men refused to work because the vessel was bound to the Mediterranean instead of to Glasgow, where they were shipped.

There are fifty steerage passengers on board the vessel.

Held for Impersonating a Policeman.

Frederick W. Kehr, Superintendent of Benedict's iron foundry, at 550 West Fifty-fifth Street, was held in $300 bail for trial yesterday in the Centre Street Court on a charge of impersonating a police officer.

The complainants were Michael Mullens and Bernard C. Eggers, produce dealers at 192 Duane Street. They alleged that one of Kehr's horses had been injured, and Kehr claimed that their driver was responsible for the accident. He insisted upon being shown the driver, as he said he came from the Oak Street Police Station, and would place him under arrest unless the matter was settled. Mr. Mullens demanded to see his shield, but Kehr refused to show it until he had seen the driver. Mullens then sent for a policeman who arrested Kehr.

New Managers for Deborah Nursery.

At a meeting held last night the following additional members were elected to the Board of Managers of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory: H. K. Sarahson, the Rev. Morris Wechsler, S. Scharling, Mrs. S. Scharling, the Rev. A. S. Newmark, P. Krause, Mrs. P. Krause, Edmund Kohn, Dr. Leo G. Goldberg, Dr. David Brekes, Nathan Hutkoff, and Mrs. Annie S. Martus. An auxiliary composed of several ladies has been formed, and meets on Thursdays at the female department, Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Mr. Sewell's New House.

N. P. Sewell, who, since its erection, six years ago, has been at the head of the famous Islesboro Inn, has taken a long lease of the large and elegant Bay Point Hotel, Rockland Breakwater, Rockland, Me. Mr. Sewell's management of the Inn made it one of the very first in the State. Its cuisine became famous for delicacy and finish of service, and gave it the reputation of being one of the most exquisite.

Bay Point is one of the finest spots on the Maine coast. The hotel has elevators, steam heat, hot and cold salt water baths, and every modern convenience.

SECRETARY CARLISLE CALLED

Subpœnaed to Appear as an Important Witness in the Trial of Counterfeiter Brockway.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—The trial of William E. Brockway, William E. Wagner, and Abbie L. Smith, the counterfeiters trapped in West Hoboken last August by Chief Hazen of the Secret Service and his subordinates, was resumed in the Federal court this morning. The room was thronged with spectators when the prisoners were brought in from the county jail. Brockway manifested less nervousness than yesterday, and with fresh linen and polished shoes made a better appearance. He listened attentively to the evidence given by the witnesses, and frequently suggested questions for his counsel to propound.

The first witness was Edward L. Mills, who is United States Superintendent at the Pittsfield (Mass.) mill where the paper used by the Government for the printing of its obligations is manufactured. He was shown a quality of the fibre or "distinctive" paper, and also some onionskin paper found at the counterfeiting plant of the prisoners, and he said the papers resembled those made at the mill for the Government, but experts could see the difference in them.

Thomas F. Doran, Assistant Chief of the Loan and Currency Division of the National Treasury, testified that he has held the position two years, and during that time not a sheet of the "distinctive" paper used by the Government has been missed. The witness also stated that the counterfeiting paper resembled that used by the Government. So far as he knew, no one had authority to permit any of this paper to go elsewhere than to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. The counterfeiting paper was thinner and stiffer than the real, and the fibre was less thickly distributed.

Counselor Rose of New-York, who is conducting the case for the Government, wanted to know at this point if the counsel for the prisoners intended to contend that the paper found in West Hoboken was there by authority of Government agents.

Counselor Guild said that, in view of the fact that Ulrich, a counterfeiter, was working in the house as a Government employe and using the paper with the knowledge of Government agents, it would be held that the paper came from the Government. That was the presumption.

Judge Green said counsel had no right to raise such a presumption. There was no evidence to warrant it.

Counselor Rose said, unless counsel for the prisoners would admit that the Government had no part in the placing of the paper in the house in which it was found, he would be under the necessity of summoning Secretary Carlisle of the Treasury.

Counsel would make no admissions of any kind, and the Clerk of the court was directed to make out a subpœna for Secretary Carlisle.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The annual exhibition of the Architectural League is proving highly successful, and each day and evening the five galleries of the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, are crowded with people interested in architectural and decorative art. The change this year in making the exhibition free, except on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, is meeting with general approval. This evening the first of a series of three lectures on art and artistic work will be given. Each Wednesday evening following, during the exhibition, lectures will be given. No admission fee will be charged at these lectures, which will take place in the Vanderbilt Gallery.

—Prof. C. G. Herbermann of the New-York University delivered a lecture entitled "Mediæval Universities," at St. Agnes's Church, East Forty-third Street, last night, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. A large audience greeted the professor, who was introduced by Father Brand, pastor of the church.

—The fourth lecture of this season's course under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will take place this evening at Carnegie Hall, when Charles W. Dayton will talk on "The New-York City Postal Service in Its Local and Commercial Importance." An excellent musical programme has also been arranged.

—As Policeman McMullen of the Thirty-fifth Precinct was about mounting his horse at Dasher's Lane and Broadway last evening, the animal reared and fell backward, striking the policeman, throwing him violently to the roadway, and injuring him slightly on his chest, left arm, and body.

—The Delaware Society of this city will hold its sixth annual meeting at the Arena to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, where the attendance of all natives and ex-residents of Delaware is desired. The Chancellor and Attorney General of Delaware will be present, and respond to toasts.

—This being Ash Wednesday, there will be morning service at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, at 10:30, with sermon and holy communion. The Litany will be said on this and every week day in Lent at 12:05 o'clock noon.

—John H. Patterson, President of a large profit-sharing corporation, employing 1,200 operatives, at Dayton, Ohio, will give an account of the working of the plan to-night, before the School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square.

—The annual banquet of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association will take place at Delmonico's to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Brooklyn.

—Judge Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied Leonard J. O'Neill's application for a mandamus to compel Health Commissioner Emery to reinstate him in the position of Nuisance Inspector, from which he was dismissed without trial Dec. 31, 1895. He demanded reinstatement on the ground that he is a veteran of the war. Commissioner Emery's defense was that O'Neill's position was abolished because there was no appropriation for its continuance.

—Judge Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday directed Henry L. Mugford, a wealthy builder, of 575 Putnam Avenue, to pay to his wife, Mrs. Mamie H. Mugford, $100 counsel fees pending her suit against him for divorce. The Mugfords became engaged through the medium of a New-York marriage agency, and were married Nov. 13, 1895. They quarreled almost continually for twenty-eight days, and then separated. Mrs. Mugford was not allowed alimony.

—Charles A. Walsh, ex-assistant license clerk, whom City Clerk Benjamin removed from office Jan. 22, 1895, yesterday notified Mr. Benjamin that he would institute suit against him for damages because his removal, he says, was illegally made, the Board of Aldermen having authorized it. Walsh was succeeded by Alfred T. Hobley. The salary of the position is $2,000 a year.

—Register of Arrears Henry A. Powell yesterday announced that he will hold his first sale of property for nonpayment of taxes March 4 in the Volunteer Firemen's Headquarters in the City Hall. He said he proposed to follow closely the policy of ex-Register Hinrichs in conducting his office.

—Grace Heath, four years old, of 705 President Street was severely burned at her home yesterday morning by her clothing catching fire from a stove. Her mother was absent at the time, and on returning found the child in flames. The girl was taken to the Seney Hospital.

Long Island City.

—Joseph Tice, twenty-two years old, of 89 Eighth Street, and Edward Walsh, nineteen years old, of 20 Orchard Street, will be examined to-day on a charge of breaking into the house of John Schroeder at 358 Jackson Avenue.

—Health Officer Burnett has made arrangements with the Brooklyn Health Department to have Long Island City smallpox cases treated at the Brooklyn City Hospital at Flatbush.

—One hundred and five men took the civil service examination for positions as patrolmen on the police force Monday night.

Long Island.

—The annual election of the Union Course Republican Club resulted in the choice of these officers:. President—Samuel G. Magee; First Vice President—Edmond E. Field; Second Vice President—Henry Uhrig; Secretary—Robert Rae; Corresponding Secretary—William J. Kinsella; Treasurer—John Shanbach; Sergeant at Arms—Frank E. Storder.

—The Twelfth District Democratic Club of Jamaica has elected officers as follows: President—John J. Gracy; First Vice President—John J. Hoey; Second Vice President—John H. Ludlum; Secretary—Anthony Walsh; Treasurer—Charles Doughty; Delegate to Town Convention—Joseph L. Ashmead.

—The Farmers' Co-operative Union of Springfield has elected the following officers: President—John Dennis; First Vice President—Andrew Mount; Second Vice President—Henry Kinsey; Secretary—Gilbert R. Higbie; Treasurer—William E. Hegeman.

—Nicholas Brown, Jacob Golder, and Alonzo Johnson of Valley Stream have been arrested for skinning dead horses and leaving the carcasses unburied, in violation of the rules of the Town Health Board.

—Charles W. Irish of the Irrigation Inquiry Department, at Washington, will read a paper upon irrigation at the Farmers' Institute, to be held in Jamaica on Friday and Saturday.

—The ladies of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, at Ozone Park, celebrated Shrove Tuesday yesterday. They held a phantom and pancake party, followed by a masquerade.

—Henry L. Southwick delivered a lecture at Jamaica Monday evening on "The Oratory of Shakespeare," under the auspices of the Jamaica Library Lecture Society.

—The Oyster Bay Town Board has appointed William M. Simonson Justice of the Peace to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Julius Augustin.

—There is a vacancy in the Postmastership of Westbury caused by the death of Jesse P. Kelsey recently. There is as yet no candidate for the position.

—The Riverhead Agricultural Society has lodged a protest with the Board of Supervisors against the paying of bounties for the death of wild animals.

—The Jamaica Women's Christian Temperance Union has forbidden the confectioners in that village to sell "brandy drops" to children.

—The Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society held its annual debate and entertainment in the Hicksville Village Hall last evening.

—Manorville schoolboys have organized an anti-cigarette league. The motto of the organization is "The Cigarette Must Go."

—The twenty-sixth annual masquerade ball of the German Rifles of Whitestone was held in that village Monday night.

—The members of Independent Engine Company of Hicksville held a masquerade ball in that village Monday evening.

—Frank Powers of Freeport had both hands frozen while riding a wheel from that village to Wautagh yesterday.

—A dramatic entertainment was held last evening at St. Mary's Home, Jamaica, for the benefit of St. Mary's Church.

—The Wading River District School has been closed, because of the death of Principal Billard's father.

—Charles Kuss, a brakeman on the Long Island Railroad, had

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PATRIOTIC WOMEN MEET

Congress of the Daughters of the Revolution Opened.

PRESIDENT GENERAL FOSTER TALKS

In Her Annual Address She Shows How Rapidly the Organization Has Grown Since Its Foundation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The fifth annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution began in this city this morning behind closed doors. There was a large attendance of bright-faced, intelligent women from nearly every State in the Union. Mrs. John W. Foster of Washington, as President General, presided. The principal features of to-day's session were the organization of the congress, the address of the President General, and the response thereto by Mrs. Joshua Wilbur of Rhode Island.

One of the matters to be prominently brought before the congress for action of some kind will be the preservation of ancient Jamestown, in Virginia. The town is situated upon the James River, which is gradually washing away the historic old place, and a movement has been begun by the Virginia chapter looking to action by Congress to prevent this by necessary appropriations and proper engineering work.

The Church of Our Father, where the congress is being held, is beautifully decorated, principally by a skillful arrangement of the National flag.

The invocation was delivered by Mrs. Harry Heth, wife of Gen. Heth, after singing the "Star-Spangled Banner." Mrs. John W. Foster, President General of the society, delivered her annual address, in part as follows:

Ladies of the Fifth Continental Congress: I greet you to-day with pleasure and pride; pleasure to meet again with such a distinguished body of patriotic American women, and pride at the great work which has been accomplished by our noble organization since we last assembled as a Continental Congress.

It was a wise foresight which, following failure to secure admission to the Sons of the American Revolution, led to the separate and independent organization of the women whose ancestors had fought and died to found this Republic. None more than the women of America owe a debt of gratitude to the heroes of the Revolutionary War, and none more than they are interested in cherishing and increasing that spirit of patriotism, which has given to this country the most perfect Government and the best social system of the world. In no country of the globe are women more highly respected, do they enjoy greater freedom, better protection of the laws, higher privileges of education, more avenues for employment and distinction, and nowhere has our Christian civilization wrought so successfully for the elevation and blessing of the sex.

It is, therefore, the bounden duty, as well as the precious privilege, of the women of America to do all in their power to honor the memory of the soldiers of the Revolutionary struggle to keep fresh in the minds of the American people all the heroic events of that forever memorable epoch, and to impress upon our people the lesson that only by the cultivation of the same spirit of patriotism can they enjoy for themselves and perpetuate for their posterity the blessings of a free Government and a pure society.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to report to the Congress that in the work of the past year there is abundant evidence that the Daughters of the American Revolution have, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by their constitution, been inspired by the high motives to which I have referred. You will, I am sure, find confirmation of this statement in the reports of the State Regents and the general officers.

From all over the land come reports of interesting chapter meetings for the study of revolutionary topics and the bringing to light unwritten history of our country, particularly of towns and counties. A special feature has been the record compiled of the part borne by the women of the Revolutionary period. Many old relics and manuscripts of historic value have been brought to light, as the result of the search in State, municipal, and private archives inaugurated by the various chapters, and thus a patriotic enthusiasm for historical research is being created, which must redound to the Nation's good.

The reports of the Vice President in charge of reorganization and the Recording Secretary General will give the detailed statistics as to the growth of the society during the past year. It is very gratifying to be able to announce that the increase in membership has been greater than in any year since the organization, being approximately 4,000, and making the total membership over 12,000—surely an imposing army of patriotic women. It is pleasant to note that among the new members is included Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant.

The Treasurer General's report will show that the finances are in good condition, notwithstanding considerable expenditure occasioned by the accumulated business of the previous year, and it has been possible to add considerable to the permanent fund and a large balance is in the hands of the Treasurer General.

The reports of the editor and the business manager of The American Monthly, the National organ of the Daughters, will exhibit a year of prosperity, of reduced expenses, and of largely increased circulation. The editor has discharged her duties with marked ability, and she has been ably seconded by contributions both within and without the society. It bids fair during the coming year to become self-supporting. As a medium of communication between the chapters and the Board of Management, as well as a potent factor in promoting the great objects of our organization, I deem it worthy of the most favorable consideration of the congress, and of the patronage of all the members of the society.

A new movement in the work of the past year, which gives great promise of usefulness, is the inauguration of the Children of the American Revolution, under the direction and care of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The work of organizing the society was intrusted by the Fourth Congress to the originator of the movement, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of the Concord (Mass.) chapter, and the wisdom of the choice has been demonstrated in the signal success which has attended her labors. Her report will show that within six months of actual work fifty-three societies have been organized, 4,700 applications for membership have been sent out, and already over 700 have been enrolled.

One of the notable events of the year was the series of meetings of representative women of the society held at Atlanta in October, in connection with the Cotton States International Exposition. A practical and very gratifying result of that exposition has been the acquisition by the Atlanta Chapter of the Massachusetts State Building, through the efforts of the various members of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. As this is the first colonial memorial hall acquired by any chapter, I trust it marks a new era in the society, indicating its permanency and the beginning of the acquisition of such halls throughout the country. In this connection I desire to again bring to your attention the project of a Continental Memorial Hall in this capital. The desirability of such a building is universally acknowledged, and it would seem that the time had arrived when a business-like plan should be matured and adopted and a systematic and thoroughly organized effort be set on foot to carry the long-contemplated project into successful execution.

I repeat the recommendation so forcibly presented by my honored predecessor, Mrs. Stevenson, for the creation and selection of a First Vice President General, whose special duty it shall be to preside at the meetings of the National Board of Management in the absence of the President General, to act in harmony with and assist the latter in the supervision of the general work and organization of the society, and to relieve her of such details as the latter may indicate. I feel the more free to repeat and urge this recommendation, as my term of service must necessarily close with the present congress. Your choice for this high office will most certainly fall upon one already burdened with public and social cares, and for her success, as well as for your own satisfaction, she should as far as possible be relieved of the detailed duties of the office.

I also recommend the creation of the office of Attorney General. The society has become so large that many legal and constitutional questions are arising, especially in the meetings of the Board of Management, and the want is severely felt of an official educated and trained in the law, to whom such questions may be referred. Such an official would be of valuable assistance to the presiding officer of the congress on points of parliamentary law, and would greatly facilitate the orderly dispatch of business.

A considerable library of valuable books and publications has been accumulated by the society, and the duties of the existing general officers are so burdensome that the care of the library cannot properly be intrusted to any one of them. There seems to be need of a Librarian General, who will take charge of and catalogue these books, and I recommend that such an office be created. It will not be difficult to select a cultivated woman, trained in literary work, whose appointment would of itself be an incentive to the further donation of rare and valuable books, and who could be of much aid to the registers in various ways, especially in the search for needed books and documents.

In concluding my recommendations, I beg to enjoin upon the Congress and the society at large, the high importance of preserving its National character. It is entirely proper to perfect the State organizations, and make them as efficient as possible, but the controlling influence and central administration at the capital of the republic should always be cherished and maintained.

The review of the work of the society for the past year is full of occasion for gratitude and congratulation, but it is shadowed by one event which has saddened the hearts of all who have participated in the general activities of the organization. We have been called upon to mourn the death of Miss Susan B. Clarke, Regent of the Banner State of Connecticut, who was suddenly taken from us while in the active discharge of her official duties in attendance upon the meetings of the Daughters at the Atlanta Exposition.

In this annual address I have given you the result of my brief tenure of office, and indicated my estimate of the high aims and possible future of the society. If we continue faithful to our principles and diligent in extending and maintaining our organization, it may not be too much to claim that the future historian may credit the Daughters of the American Revolution as among the most powerful influences in making this great people, under the guidance of an all-wise Providence, the mightiest and most beneficent nation of the earth.

The President's address was responded to by Mrs. Wilbur of Rhode Island.

Upon motion of Mrs. Donald McLean of New-York, the announcement of executive sessions was stricken from the programme of the Congress, so it would not appear that the meetings were secret. The reporters who had been sent to the organ loft, were provided with better places, and the Congress, after hearing the report of the Credentials Committee, adjourned for luncheon.

At the afternoon session reports of officers and committees were read. At the conclusion of this part of the programme an adjournment was taken to 7:30 P. M.

The evening session was in the nature of a musicale, in charge of the Hymn Committee, under direction of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison. The programme included songs and hymns offered for competition, and some of the compositions were rendered by noted singers, among others Miss Antoinete Sterling of London, who rendered "The Pilgrim Fathers," accompanied by Prof. Fanciulli, of the United States Marine Band, and Mrs. George F. Newcomb of New-Haven, in "Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution."

Mrs. John R. McLean gave a reception to-night to the President General, Mrs. John W. Foster, at the Arlington Hotel, which was largely attended.

Society of the War of 1812.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The Society of the War of 1812 held its annual meeting in the rooms of the Sons of the Revolution, Independence Hall, this afternoon. There were about forty members present. The following is the result of the election for officers: President—John Cadwalader; Vice Presidents—Col. John Biddle Porter, Appleton Morgan, LL. D., Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, United States Army; Capt. William Bainbridge Hoff, United States Navy; Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, United States Army; Register—Edward Ruttledge Shubrick; Treasurer—Adam Arbuckle Stull; Secretary—James Varnum Peter Tuaner; Assistant Secretary—Henry D. Hughes.

This evening a reception was held at the United Service Club, at which time Cyrus K. Remington, the historian, read a paper entitled "Capture, Siege, and Defense of Fort Erie, by Major Gen. Jacob Brown in 1814."

TALKED ABOUT FRENCH ARTISTS

Miss Rose Kingsley Lectures on "The Democratic Painters" and Told of Their Work.

Hearty applause greeted Miss Rose Kingsley upon her appearance on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon for her second lecture on French pictures and painters.

In spite of the cold a large audience was present, and listened to the lecture from beginning to end with closest attention. The subject was the "Democratic Painters."

What other artists had done for landscapes, Courbet, Billet, Bastien-Lepage, and of living artists, l'Hermitte, have done for the peasants, Miss Kingsley said. They portayed the true life of the people, their joys and their sorrows, they studied them in the workshop and in the field. Their work was done with the true democratic spirit.

They saw the peasants as they were, and painted as they saw them, not the pretty pictures before given to the people. They were received with a storm, not only of abuse but of ridicule, the only thing, it is said, which kills in France.

The dull blues and grays of the costume of the French peasant, relieved by the white bodice, lends itself with admirable effect to a picture, with the pale colors of the landscape. The peasant painted outdoors presents a very different appearance from one where the landscape is painted, and the figure, from a studio model, inserted later.

What is talked of as the discovery of the peasant has its drawbacks. Naturally followers sprang up who brought the work into disrepute. This did not lessen the value of the work of the true artist. It was in reference to a following of poor painters that a woman said to Miss Kingsley recently: "It is really a detriment to art that we ever had a Turner, he has had so many inferior followers."

Miss Kingsley spoke in detail of the work of the four artists named, and illustrated her remarks by reference to reproductions of the pictures of each hanging at the front of the stage.

In closing, she referred to Jules Breton, saying that the power to be found in the other painters was lacking in his work. His peasants are handsome girls, but they do not look tired. They have been doing hard work, but their hands do not show the evidence of labor.

Miss Kingsley spends much of her time in Paris, where she has many friends. She has had every facility given to her to forward her studies of the works of the older artists, and in the studies of artists of the present time. The next lecture will be upon military and genre painters.

RECOMMENDATIONS NOT AN AID

Mr. Roosevelt Says: "We Know All About the Acting Captains."

At the Police Board meeting yesterday, President Roosevelt presented Patrolman Edward Moran of the steamboat squad with an honorable mention medal and certificate, for saving a boy from drowning Dec. 30. Moran jumped overboard after the lad. He has saved eight persons from drowning.

Citizens of the Twentieth Precinct sent a letter to the board, commending Acting Captain Kear of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

"We know all about the acting Captains," Commissioner Roosevelt said. "No recommendations from citizens can either help or hinder them."

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring wrote the board commending the police for their efforts to suppress the push cart nuisance in and around Hester Street.

The board awarded the contract for advertising the nominations of candidates for Assembly in the Seventeenth Assembly District, and the contract for advertising the boundaries of election districts and locations for polling places. The special election for member of Assembly in the Seventeenth Assembly District will be held March 3.

SAY THE POLICEMEN WERE BRUTAL

Bootblack Handled Roughly and Beaten, a Witness Declares.

Tony Curray, a bootblack, whose stand is outside of the liquor store of Thomas Carney, at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-third Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by Special Policemen Hahn and Armstrong of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, charged with interfering with them in their duty in enforcing the excise law last Sunday, by preventing their entrance to Carney's saloon.

Mrs. Harriet Fagir of 100 West Eighty-third Street, which is opposite the saloon, appeared as a voluntary witness for the defendant. She testified that last Sunday afternoon, the barkeeper in the place opened the outside storm door leading to the saloon. As he was going in, the bootblack followed. The policemen, who had been watching the saloon, wished to get inside, but were locked out in the area with the bootblack, whom they beat unmercifully.

Another witness testified that he saw the policemen knock the bootblack down in front of a cable car, endangering his life. Curray had a swollen face, which was the effects of the assault, he said. The Magistrate discharged him. Curray says that he will call the Grand Jury's attention to the case.

Farmer's Wife Burned to Death.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 18.—Charles Gildermeister's farm house, in River Bank, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The family was brought out in safety, but the wife went back into the house in search of papers and money, and was burned to death. Mr. Gildermeister was so badly burned while rescuing his five children that it is feared he will also die.

ANOTHER SEAL INQUIRY

State Department in Correspondence with Britain on the Subject.

HERDS IN DANGER OF EXTERMINATION

Assistant Secretary Hamlin's Argument as to the Dingley Bill—The Damages Claimed by Canadian Sealers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—An interesting bit of diplomatic news was made public unofficially by Assistant Secretary Hamlin at to-day's meeting of the House Committee on Ways and Means. It was to the effect that the State Department is now in correspondence with the British Foreign Office looking to the appointment of a joint commission to investigate all conditions connected with the fur seal industry in Bering Sea, and to consider and report what further regulations are necessary for their preservation. In order that the work of such a commission should be effective, it is desirable that Russia and Japan may also become parties thereto, but their consent, it is well known, can be easily assured.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin appeared before the committee with reference to the Dingley bill creating a joint commission, consisting of the countries and for the purposes named; the adoption of a modus vivendi, pending the investigation of the commission, looking to the protection of the animals, or, if these efforts prove ineffective, permitting this Government to kill seals of both sexes on the Pribilof Islands, the proceeds to be turned into the United States Treasury.

Mr. Hamlin showed that the herds are in danger of extermination as a result of pelagic sealing. The regulations under the Paris award had been fairly satisfactory, but they did not go far enough. The closed season continued only during the months of May, June, and July, but in August and September sealing could be resumed again at a time when all the herds were near the islands. He regarded this an essential weakness of the regulations.

The Dingley bill, he thought, would put greater power in the hands of the President and the Secretary of State, and enable them to secure a modification of the regulations. He questioned, however, if it would not be regarded as a violation of the Paris award. Great Britain, he thought, might regard our action as a violation of the treaty, and would not, as a result, respect the closed season, as its poachers might follow the animals, which were then heavy with young. Mr. Dingley said that the object of the treaty was to preserve seal life on the high seas. The regulations had failed in this particular, and additional regulations were necessary.

It is necessary, therefore, in the interests of humanity, and for our own protection, he said, to kill the seals not on the high seas, but on our own territory.

Mr. Hamlin took strong ground against the indiscriminate slaughter of the seals. The majority of the seals killed in the water, he said, were females, and the death of each female occasioned the death of two others, the one she was bearing and the one on shore, which starves for want of nourishment.

He believed that the adoption of such legislation would involve the Government in litigation with the North American Seal Company, which now has the contract for killing seals on the island. They might, he thought, set up a claim for the proceeds of all the seals killed as an offset to the abrogation of their contract. He showed that we were not the only sufferers from pelagic sealing, but that the losses to Russia last year had been equal to ours.

Prof. Henry W. Elliott, who followed Mr. Hamlin, predicted that our efforts to secure the co-operation of Great Britain in protecting the animals would be fruitless. He insisted that it was a waste of time to be polite to the Canadian Government, which is all powerful at the British Court. So far as the suits of the fur seal company are concerned, they will sue us, anyhow, for past alleged breaches of contract.

Prof. Elliott thought that if the United States does not kill the seals the industry will be ruined, and that the company will sue us because we did keep still. He produced statistics to show that the number of seals on the Islands in 1874 was nearly 5,000,000. In 1886 they were reduced to 1,000,000, and last year the number fell off to 175,000. He closed his argument with an earnest appeal to the committee to enact the legislation proposed in the pending bill.

The Bering Sea convention relating to the settlement of damages claimed by Canadian sealers was signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote a week ago. It is now before the Senate for ratification, and was referred in executive session of the Senate Feb. 11 to the Foreign Relations Committee, where it was discussed last Wednesday, when Senator Morgan proposed to amend it by including the claims of American citizens as well as those of British subjects, which were alone included in the convention as laid before the Senate as subjects for award by the tribunal to be established. If this amendment should be adopted by the Senate the exchange of ratifications may be delayed until the British Government determines whether the proposed treaty, thus modified, is acceptable.

The actual facts in regard to the questions still pending between Great Britain, acting as sponsor for its Canadian possessions, and the United States, in regard to unsettled damages for seizures in Bering Sea, seem to be very imperfectly understood in Canada, and to some extent in this country also.

The findings of fact proposed by the agent of Great Britain and agreed to as proved by the agent for the United States, and submitted to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration for its consideration, were as follows, abbreviated of some of their legal tautology:

That the several searches and seizures, and arrests of masters and crews, respectively mentioned in the second article in the British case, were made by the authority of the United States Government. The questions as to the value of the said vessels or their contents and the question as to whether the vessels were wholly or in part the actual property of citizens of the United States have been withdrawn from and have not been considered by the tribunal, it being understood that it is open to the United States to raise these questions or any of them, if they think fit, in any future negotiations as to the liability of the United States Government to pay the amounts mentioned in the schedule to the British case.

The vessels enumerated were the Carolana, Thornton, Onward, Favorite, Anna Beck, W. P. Sayward, Dolphin, Grace, Alfred Adams, Ada, Triumph, Juanita, Pathfinder, Black Diamond, Lily, Ariel, Kate, and Minnie, all seized or warned off by the revenue cutters Rush and Corwin at a distance of from 15 miles to 115 miles from shore during the years 1886 to 1890.

In regard to these vessels, damages, for which are now in controversy, and are to be subject to adjudication by the joint commission provided for by the proposed treaty, the Geneva tribunal made the following finding in regard to the distance from shore where they were seized:

And Whereas, The Government of her Britannic Majesty did ask the said arbitrators to find the said facts as set forth in the said statement, and whereas, the agent and counsel for the United States Government thereupon in our presence informed us that the said statement of facts was sustained by the evidence, and that they had agreed with the agent and counsel for her Britannic Majesty that we, the arbitrators, if we should think fit so to do, might find the said statement of facts to be true,

Now we, the said arbitrators, do unanimously find the facts as set forth in the said statement to be true.

It is maintained by the British and Canadian authorities that the United States has thus practically confessed judgment, and that the only question to be determined is one of damages. Mr. Gresham offered $425,000, but Congress refused to appropriate. It is not clear to those handling the British side of the case as to how any counter claim can now be set up on the part of the United States, as is said to be proposed by Senator Morgan, who was one of the arbitrators.

Article VIII. of the treaty of arbitration passed upon at Geneva, it is true, provided that the high contracting parties, having found themselves unable to agree upon a reference which shall include the question of the liability of each "for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other or by its citizens in connection with the claims presented and urged by it, * * * do agree that either may submit to the arbitrators any question of fact involved in said claims, and ask for a finding thereon, the question of liability of either Government upon the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation."

The essential weakness of the position of the United States in this matter is alleged to be that this country submitted no claims to the tribunal, but, on the contrary, entered a practical confession of judgment on the claims presented by the Canadians.

The main point upon which Mr. Morgan is understood to insist is the claim that most of the vessels enumerated were mortgaged to Americans, and consequently no damages are due from the United States for their seizure for violating United States laws, even though they were seized outside of our territorial jurisdiction of one marine league.

JOSEPH DOYLE DID NOT WAIT.

He Escaped from Policeman Coleman by Taking an Elevated Train While Tickets Were Being Bought.

The police of the East Twenty-second Street Station are searching for a prisoner who escaped Monday from one of their associates. As a result of the escape, Policeman William S. Coleman of the East Twenty-second Street Station will be tried by the Police Commissioners. His case will be called next week. The man who escaped is Joseph Doyle, who is said to be a roofer, thirty-eight years old, of 414 East Sixteenth Street.

Annie McCabe of 610 East Sixteenth Street went to the East Twenty-second Street Station House Monday and made a complaint against him. She accused him of having committed petit larceny. Policeman Coleman was sent out to find Doyle. He found him about 2:15 o'clock P. M., and on his way to court with him took him to the elevated station in Twenty-third Street, between First and Second Avenues. Coleman followed Doyle up stairs.

When they reached the ticket seller's window Coleman stopped to buy a ticket for his prisoner. Doyle did not wait to see the ticket bought, but stepped on the platform and boarded the last car of a train that was passing.

Doyle was speeding away from the station as Coleman ran out on the platform. Doyle waved a good-bye to his former captor, and Coleman shouted to have some one stop the train.

Coleman invoked the aid of the ticket seller to stop the train, but he was powerless. There was nothing for the policeman to do but return to his station house and report that his prisoner had escaped before he had him in the Yorkville Court.

Capt. Smith sent his detectives to look for Doyle, and then went to Police Headquarters and made charges against Coleman for permitting his prisoner to escape. Coleman maintains that Doyle's escape was accidental. The detectives of the East Twenty-second Street Station were sent out again yesterday to look for Doyle. A general alarm was also sent out from Headquarters yesterday afternoon.

BOARD OF HEALTH APPOINTMENTS

Chemist Martin Made Chief Inspector of Foods and Offensive Trades, and Dr. Lederle Made Chief Chemist.

The Board of Health yesterday confirmed the appointment of Chemist Martin as Chief Inspector of Foods and Offensive Trades, and of Dr. Ernst J. Lederle as Chief Chemist of the department.

The board appointed John H. O'Berle to a sanitary inspectorship.

Dr. Ernst J. Lederle is thirty years old. He was born on Staten Island, where his father was for many years chief civil engineer of the United States Lighthouse Service. He was graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines in the course of chemistry in 1886, was for a time assistant to Profs. Chandler and Waller at Columbia College, and received the appointment of Honorary Fellow in Quantitative Analysis. He was chemist to the model farm owned by John P. Harris, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, where studies on milk were pursued.

Dr. Lederle has been in the Health Department five years, first as Milk Inspector, then Assistant Chemist, and Acting Chemist in the absence of the regular chemist. He has made a specialty of the chemistry of food products, especially milk and toxicology. He was sent two years ago to London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna to investigate the public laboratories. He has also had the honorary position of consulting chemist to the Health Office of the Port of New-York. He lectures on milk and hygiene at the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia College in 1895.

PASSENGERS BOUND FOR EUROPE

Large Lists Booked for Steamships Which Will Sail To-day.

A large number of people are booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet. The Normannia, for Genoa, will take out the largest number of passengers of any of the ships. Included in the Normannia's list of saloon passengers, 270 of whom have been booked to sail by that vessel, are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ayer and the Misses Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, J. C. Barnard, Commander William H. Brownson, United States Navy, and the Misses Brownson; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and Mrs. Coolidge, the Rev. Dr. L. M. S. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles MacVeagh, Mrs. Harold S. Peck and the Misses Peck, the Rev. Henry Ormond Riddel, and the Rev. J. Spencer Turner, Jr.

The St. Louis will have among her passengers for Southampton Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Blow, William A. Courtland, C. A. Chase, Walter F. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Evans, Theodore Frelinghuysen, G. W. Folsom, E. W. Ferguson, H. T. Grund, Horace Inman, Lieut. McCarty Little, United States Navy; Allan Marquand, W. F. Neel, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Van Heusen.

Among those who will sail by the Germanic, for Liverpool, are Mr. and Mrs. Louis Castellain, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Low and Miss Low, Lieut. B. M. Sumner, and Mrs. Sumner, John Thorpe, Walter Tapping, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Stannard Wood.

PAID FOR CLEARING HOUSE PROPERTY

Money Placed with a Trust Company Pending a Court Decision.

Donald Mackay of Vermilye & Co. paid yesterday for the old Clearing House property, at Pine and Nassau Streets, and took a guaranteed title. The money, $725,000, was deposited in a trust company, by which it will be held until the settlement of the friendly suit brought by the banks to determine how the money shall be distributed.

At the time of the contract for the sale, question was raised whether the Clearing House Association could apply the money to the new Clearing House property, in Cedar Street, or whether it should be distributed among the original bank subscribers to the fund for buying the old site in 1870. The site had cost about one-third its selling price, so that a distribution would carry with it a good return on the investment.

Although nearly all of the banks in the association wished to use the $725,000 in the Cedar Street property, those who objected intimated that clear title could not be given unless the fund was distributed. The present arrangement places the money where it can be reached when the courts decide what should be done with it, and the purchasers may get possession without further delay. Plans are to erect a fine office building on the site.

Will Elect Major Chauncey Colonel.

There will be an election for Colonel of the Eighth Regiment Friday night. The only candidate is Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., and he will receive the unanimous vote of the officers.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald will preside at the election. He will review the regiment that same evening. After the review a reception will be held.

BURGLAR BOLD WOULD BE

Young William F. Mason Tells the Police Quite a Yarn.

EXPLOITS PAST AND SOME IN PROSPECT

Studied the Question of Explosives with a View to Breaking Safes—Trip to the South Not Made.

Thomas Stevens, forty years old, and William F. Mason, eighteen years old, came to this city last week, and, if the story told by the youth to Chief Detective O'Brien be true, their purpose was to organize a band of safe burglars to go South to plunder banks and other moneyed institutions.

The two came to the notice of the police last Sunday, when Mason, who is tall, with ears of abnormal size and set on his head about at right angles, went to a drug store at Ninth Avenue and Thirtieth Street and ordered a quantity of glycerine. He drew the clerk into a conversation on various subjects, and asked him if he would supply him with the proper quantity of acids to make nitro-glycerine. The clerk at once suspected Mason as a burglar's ally and invented an excuse for delay, which detained his customer until he was arrested as a suspect by Ward Men Peppedled and Taylor of the Twentieth Precinct.

At the station house a pistol of heavy calibre, with a target practice barrel, was taken from Mason, who assumed the airs of a dime-novel hero, but he was rightly estimated as a novice in crime when he said he lodged at 34 East Twelfth Street, and had a number of valuable bonds there in the care of his partner, Stevens.

The ward men that evening found Stevens in bed with a big revolver under his pillow. He was docile when told he was a prisoner, and in the room were found a common sheath dagger, a bottle of glycerine, and another of carbolic acid.

There were also six unexecuted, and therefore valueless, bonds of £200 each of the Mobile and Dauphin Island Railroad and Harbor Company, printed in London, England, by Waterlow Brothers & Layton, Limited, Birchin Lane. Each bond had 100 coupons, payable in London, and signed Daniel G. Gillette. The bonds were general mortgage securities, and the interest 5 per cent. in gold. Mason admitted afterward that he considered them worthless, and that they cost him 10 cents.

By the process known as "jollying," the police obtained a story from Mason which associated him and Stevens, who has the appearance of a bartender, with a burglary at Newton, Mass., and yesterday the prisoners met at Police Headquarters Charles F. Richardson, Chief of Police of Newton, who knew Mason's family and that his father is a janitor at 31 State Street, Boston. He did not know Stevens, who refused to say a word about himself.

Mason, however, told of entering on a career of crime. He had, he said, been educated at a high school where chemistry was taught, and in the laboratory he learned as much as was possible about high explosives. Later he was employed for a few months in the office of a firm of safe manufacturers, and made good use of his opportunities there.

His literary tastes are limited to criminal adventures and works on the technique of housebreaking and burglary, and he devoured the reports of the Treasury Department on safe testing and the use of nitro-glycerine, and the standard work on burglary by Langdon W. Moore, "Charley Adams," "Bill" Vosburg's son-in-law.

Mason concluded that he was cut out for a bank burglar, and he decided on such a career after meeting Moore in Boston and securing his confidence. According to Mason, he was advised in regard to experiments by Moore, whose chief recommendation was not to use too much of "the stuff," meaning nitro-glycerine.

Moore, Mason said, introduced him to Stevens, whose antecedents are at present veiled, and when Moore went to Orleans last month there was a full understanding between him, Mason, and Stevens that as soon as he notified them that the plans were matured, they were to start for the South on a bank-breaking expedition. Presently came from Moore the summons: "Come with money. Bring a hundred or two."

Mason and his partner were "short," but fertile in expedients. Their first venture was Jan. 8, on the Co-operative Bank of Newton. It was a failure. They bored holes in the safe door and tried nitro-glycerine, but they appeared to have erred in boring, and had to leave the bank unrewarded for their industry.

A month later they were more successful after a perilous adventure. They attacked the safe of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Newton, bored holes, let nitro-glycerine trickle into them, attached a cap and a fuse and "touched it off."

They had been too prodigal with the explosive, and the detonation was such as to shake the town and rend the safe. Mason and Stevens barely escaped injury, but they secured a tin box in which was more than $700.

This sum equipped them with funds for their Southern trip, and they came here and were collecting implements and confederates when they fell into the hands of the police.

As to Stevens, Mason said that he told him he was an A1 malefactor, and that his record ought to prove it, as he had served two terms in prison. Stevens met this betrayal with the assertion that Mason was an irresponsible romancer.

Chief Richardson took Stevens and Mason to Massachusetts last evening.

SYMPATHY FOR W. L. ORMSBY

Receives a Letter from Another Man Whose Whiskers Had Been Plucked.

The experience which W. L. Ormsby, stenographer in Jefferson Market Court, had two weeks ago, when "Ellen, the Man Eater," alias "Ellen, the Button Biter," pulled his whiskers for his audacity in asking her her age when she was arraigned for disorderly conduct, led to his receiving the following letter yesterday morning from one who had received similar treatment:

Waterman L. Ormsby, Esq., Jefferson Market Court, New-York City:

Dear Sir: I have just read about the way an unfuly woman pulled your whiskers, because you asked her her age in the discharge of your duties. I fel very sorry for you, because the same thing happened to myself about a month ago. I run an intelligence office here, and one day a woman, very thin, applied for a position as nurse. She gave her address without hesitation, but when I inquired her age, she flew into a terrible passion and tore out a handful of hair from my face. When I saw in the newspapers sent me by my son in New-York, that the same experience had been yours, I felt it my duty to write this letter of condolence, I hope your whiskers have grown again; mine have not. Fraternally yours,

DAVID KELSEY,

Dundee, Feb. 11, 1896, 324 King James Street, South.

Mr. Ormsby said that Mr. Kelsey was a stranger to him, but he was glad that some one else had had a similar experience.

Magistrate Mott Started a Purse.

Mrs. Ann Broward, a widow, thirty-five years old, appeared before Magistrate Mott, at the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, and asked that her two children—John, aged five years, and Jacob, aged three years—be committed to an institution, as she was unable to care for them.

Mrs. Broward said that she was struggling to support herself and her children by washing and day's work. She occupied rooms in the basement of a tenement house on One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, until yesterday morning, when she was dispossessed for non-payment of rent, her few articles of furniture being set upon the street.

The little ones were committed to St. Joseph's Asylum, First Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. The Magistrate was so affected by the woman's story that he headed a subscription for her benefit. Lawyers and clerks followed suit, and the sum of $10 was raised and given to the woman, who hastened out of court, after bidding a tearful farewell to her little ones.

Johannis

"King of Natural Table Water"

IS conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

ERNEST GOGORZA, 50 Broad St., New-York, Managing Agent in United States and Canada for JOHANNIS, LIMITED, London.

ALDERMEN WANT COAST DEFENSES

Memorial to Congress Unanimously Adopted—Protests Against Accepting the Heine Fountain.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Olcott offered the following:

Whereas, It is of the highest civic as well as National importance that the port of the metropolis of the Union should be equipped with adequate fortifications and other means of defense against hostile attack; and

Whereas, Our total want of protective preparation has been notorious for many years without any effective effort on the part of our National representatives to relieve us of such humiliating and discreditable situation, and there is danger that with reassuring signs of peace the needs of coast defense may be again neglected and forgotten; now, therefore,

Resolved, That we urgently represent to Congress the immediate need of seacoast defenses for the harbor of New-York, and respectfully ask that sufficient provision be made for the protection thereof.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and copies were ordered printed and sent to all Congressmen.

A number of petitions protesting against accepting the Heine fountain were received. They were referred to the committee having the matter in charge. The committee is not ready to make its report regarding the fountain.

Among the prominent Germans who object to the fountain are Percival Knauth, Alfred Roelker, Theodore Sutro, Seigfried Grumer, Gustav H. Schwab, and George Frederick Victor.

Alderman Ware introduced a resolution to compel railroad companies to see that motormen and gripmen run their cars at half speed while crossing intersecting streets, and that they ring a gong or bell when two cars approach each other from opposite directions.

The resolution was prompted by the death of Gen. Thomas Ewing, who was struck by a cable car and killed.

The matter was referred to the Railroad Committee.

BIG APARTMENT HOUSE ON FIRE

Flames Ascend the Airshaft—Excitement Among the Tenants.

The sixty-odd tenants of a large apartment house on the northeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue were badly frightened early yesterday morning by a blaze which started in the rear apartment on the ground floor, made its way to the roof through the airshaft, and for a time threatened to destroy the entire building.

The fire was in a pantry opening on the hall in the apartments of Mrs. De Goddard, and cut off all escape. A policeman made his way through the smoke into the room, but could not get out, owing to the flames. Smashing a rear window, which opened six feet above an areaway, he lowered Mrs. De Goddard to the pavement by her hands, and leaped after her.

When Fire Chief Purroy arrived in response to the alarm, the fire had burned through the partition of the pantry into the airshaft and, drawn up by the draught, had reached the fifth floor. Two alarms were sent out.

When the smoke was discovered in the halls, there was a mad dash by the tenants to escape. All reached the street in safety. The loss is about $4,500.

Fire Engine No. 47 while at work on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue slipped down the steep hill, and before it could be stopped broke through the fence of a vacant lot and toppled over an embankment four feet high. The horses had been detached, and were standing opposite it.

FORM OF CONTRACT TOO INDEFINITE

All Bids for the Final Disposition of Garbage Rejected.

The Board of Esitmate and Apportionment met in executive session in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking action regarding the bids recently filed for the contract for the final disposition of garbage.

All the bids were rejected, and the Corporation Counsel was asked to draw up a new form of contract.

The bids were rejected, it was stated, because it was shown conclusively that the form of contract was not such as to make it clear what the contractors would be required to do.

It was not stated at what point the garbage was to be delivered, and therefore the contractors speculated from many different points, all of which were incorrect.

In the new form the point of reception and point of final disposition will be clearly stated.

Some of the figures were so low as to be, in the opinion of Col. Waring, ridiculous.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TWELVE PAGES. It contains:

A SOUND MONEY VICTORY—The emphatic rejection of the Senate Silver bill by the House.
ALL SPEAKING IN WHISPERS—Republican Presidential candidates a timorous lot.
LONDON AND SALISBURY—The indiscretions of utterance that Balfour has to defend.
WEYLER'S DRACONIC LAWS—The severest punishment promised to all Cuban insurgents and sympathizers.
THEY DINED IN HARMONY—But Gov. Morton's dinner failed of its chief object.
VENEZUELA AND COMMONS—America's methods defended in the English Parliament.
A MASCOT UNDER A CLOUD—A story which has to do with Morton's candidacy.
USE OF ROENTGEN RAYS—Surgical benefits that may follow from the discovery.
THREE WOMEN, perhaps more, lost by a fire in a Troy shirt factory.
SOME FINE DECORATIONS—Five panels with results of good and bad government.
DEMAND SEED OR SCALPS—Members of the House attack Secretary Morton.
THE SENATE IS A MENACE—Republicans concur in the statement made by Mr. Smith.
ART IN PICTURE POSTERS—A unique exhibition in the Mercantile Library.
VAST SWARMS OF LOCUSTS—Insects altogether weigh more than qu

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A NOVEL BY MR. HOWELLS

THE DAY OF THEIR WEDDING. A Novel. By William Dean Howells. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

"Lorenzo," asks Althea in this tale, "what was it made you feel foolish about me in the first place?" Thus does the nun-like girl try to have the shy Lorenzo tell what were the first symptoms of his love. Mr. Howells's "The Day of Their Wedding" may be the least bit of a laugh at bucolic manners, for Althea Brown and her lover, Lorenzo Weever, are country folk, absolutely unsophisticated.

The two are Shakers, and have just escaped from the Family at Harshire, and somehow, although Lorenzo prides himself on having broken away from the Shakers, Althea scarcely forgives herself for the escapade. Mutual liking has, however, made the two run away, and they have agreed to be married. Mr. Howells is a most observant chronicler when he tells what befel Althea and Lorenzo on their wedding day.

The two are the sweetest and most innocent of human beings. Lorenzo's worldliness is only the experience of a few days, and Althea is the little dove, making her first flight from her nest, and she flutters in blissful ignorance. The young fellow, who is manly enough, meets Althea in the cars. There is their rendezvous. It has been agreed that they shall go to Saratoga and be married there. It is the great plunge. Althea has her coal scuttle bonnet, and is dressed in the original straight-laced clothes of the Shakers, but there is just a suspicion of Eve about her.

In Saratoga, Lorenzo, who was liberal as a lord, with many dollars in his pocket, inveigles Althea into a shop, and he buys a dress which is like "a dream." Then follow the hat, the gloves, and the parasol. Althea's foot is very small, and the new sharp-pointed russet shoes, with the high heels, give her a mincing gait, and yet she is supremely lovely, for she gained some kind of worldly beauty by the change. There is only one thing which ill assorts with her elegance, and that is her hair. The Shakers are exacting in their tonsorial rules. A woman's hair, when long and luxuriant, is a temptation, and so Althea's tresses have been cut short. People might imagine she had just passed through a serious attack of brain fever and that her head had been recently shaved. That short hair of hers worries Althea. It jars on her costume.

The two are not married yet, and must find a minister. It is the passing hackmen, who, driving them about Saratoga, tells them of a parson who is "a white man," the only clergyman in all Saratoga who has had "gall" enough to denounce racing and gambling. The children see Saratoga and are dazed. Lorenzo is princely, but his roll of bills is fast disappearing. Will he have money enough to pay the clergyman, and the railroad fare out of Saratoga to Fitchburg? So that he can make Althea happy is all he cares for. Yet the girl has her forebodings. May she not have been his temptress? All the time she sounds her own feelings What is the intensity of her "foolishness"? She tries to judge her own heart, and the depth of Lorenzo's love. Why did she come across at a table in the hotel the silly Mrs. Cargate, who had just been married? George, her husband, was a drummer in a curtain house. It was unfortunate that the gushing Mrs. Cargate should have overwhelmed Althea with her own experiences. Mrs. Cargate as a girl had made hot love to her George, as she told it all unblushingly to Althea, and she horrified the Shaker girl. Love like this was coarse, even brutal, akin to the scandalous. It was a flower bereft of its perfume, to be ground under the heel, and fit to be thrown into the kennel. And yet Althea and Lorenzo had come together to be married.

A first visit is paid to the clergyman. He may have noticed some hesitancy on the part of Althea. He was a wise priest, and suggested that the two should think it over. Lorenzo and Althea go away, and see more of Saratoga. Then they come again to the clergyman, and the ceremony of the nuptials is gone through. Althea says "Yee," as does Lorenzo. "Yee" is the approved Shaker affirmative.

Althea hurries to the hotel. Lorenzo has bought her a traveling dress. He knocks at his wife's door. She bids him enter. He finds her in Shaker garb. All her fine clothes have been cast aside. "We have been of the heavenly order," says Althea, "and cannot leave it." She prefers the angelic condition, and so, though legally married, the two separate. They do kiss, however—"their heads both hidden in her Shaker bonnet."

The two stalked down the main street of Saratoga, Lorenzo some few paces ahead of Althea. The hack driver almost dropped his reins. Here was the young lady no longer dressed in the extreme of fashion, but a girl in the sober habiliments of the Shaker woman. The cigar in the driver's lips just dropped.

"The Day of Their Wedding" is the tenderest of idyls, with a sad conclusion, and has a tinge of mysticism about it. It is, however, truly American. Perfect as a picture, it is handled with that delicacy of touch of which the author is past master. There is a psychological study in it. We call woman volage, fickle, and yet she is the more conservative of the two sexes. Shakerism, once absorbed by Althea, was never to be thrown off. Her "foolishness" was only a passing episode. She had conquered what was a fugitive passion. But there is one matter which might have entirely changed all Althea's nature. If only her hair had been longer. As a philosopher has said, "The addition of a fraction of an inch to Cleopatra's nose would have changed the destinies of the world."

ST. PAUL'S TRAVELS.

ST. PAUL THE TRAVELER AND THE ROMAN CITIZEN. By W. M. Ramsay. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

This volume contains lectures delivered at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1894, and others delivered at Mansfield College in 1895, in which Paul the Apostle is treated as a man among men, and is subjected to such study and scrutiny as a biographer would bestow on any great man. There is nothing new in this sort of treatment of St. Paul. The world is well used to it. The story of his life has been written from every point of view that it would be possible for one to take who had sufficient interest in him to write a book about him.

At least one book a year comes from some person of recognized authority in the religious world in which we may read of Paul's origin, conversion, missionary journeyings, arrest, trial, and death. Practically the same map comes with all the books showing how Paul started from Tyre and sailed hither and thither on the Mediterranean and explored one part and another of Asia Minor, and finally went off to Rome to die. The ordinary reader does not care for the repetition of the story of St. Paul's life. It was a grand life, but it does not follow that every admirer of it must read every story of it that shall be told. Nor do those who write the stories expect any such thing. Each new story has its especial aim, in meeting which, it is expected, it will find a certain amount of appreciation in the book-buying world.

The lectures in this volume are meant for theologians. Prof. Ramsay wrote them for the instruction of theologians, and no doubt he would be surprised greatly should demand for them spring up in other than theological quarters. They are extremely critical, going into matters which only theologians have the inclination, the time, and the patience to consider minutely. The average man, when he has read where Paul was born and in what circumstances, how he was educated, and what the times were in which his life was passed, may give a minute study of the St. Paul map, and then fall back on his new testament. Not so with the theologian. He wants all he can get descriptive of St. Paul's life and personality. Critical studies of phases and incidents in the life of the great apostle have a charm for him. The general view that is quite sufficient for the layman will not do for him.

Prof. Ramsay's work will appeal to him strongly, because it embodies the conclusions of a great scholar who has had exceptional opportunities for studying the subject which he presents; because it is a work based not alone on the authorities which are to be found in the English libraries, but also on knowledge acquired by study and research in the lands where Paul's life was passed and his work was done.

REBECCA HARDING DAVIS'S STORY

DOCTOR WARRICK'S DAUGHTERS. A Novel. By Rebecca Harding Davis. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

There were two of Dr. Warrick's daughters, the elder Mildred, the younger Anne, and their father was of Luxborough. If Luxborough, in Pennsylvania, was not exactly a Little Pedlington, there were resemblances. It was a stuck-up place, and the Luxboroughans assumed many airs, which Philadelphia did not even presume to have. There was an immensely rich old woman in the place, Eliza Joyce, who was always just going to die, and she was a distant relative of the Warricks.

There was no end to the money Eliza Joyce was supposed to have. Mildred, who is a managing person, encourages Eliza with the hope of being her heir. The Joyce woman dies and leaves Mildred a beggarly $500. Mrs. Davis has a difficult task in depicting Mildred. The girl herself suffers from self-delusion; she thinks she is making a sacrifice of herself for her needy and careless father. Dr. Warrick never has done anything; he dreams as to what he might do. The other sister, Anne, is made of better material than Mildred.

The romance drifts from Pennsylvania to Louisiana, and the Southern plantation life of the bayou is described. Mildred engages herself to John Soudé, a planter, with a sugar estate, and then throws him over and marries the fat and uninteresting Dave Plunkett, who is an oil millionaire. Then Mrs. Plunkett goes to Paris and becomes a speculator. Her husband has only three or four million dollars. She wants him to be the possessor of a hundred millions. Anne, after many uncertainties, becomes the wife of Brooke Calhoun, who is half lawyer and half farmer.

Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis is always interesting when she writes a story, and she always has a story to tell.

LITERARY NOTES

—Mrs. Mary Anderson de Navarro, in her "A Few Memoirs," which the Messrs. Harper will issue this month, says: "I will not plead the apology for publishing these few recollections that friends—I might add, strangers—have urged me to do so. I am content to be forgotten, except by such friends as I hope will always keep a place for me in their hearts. But it seems to me reasonable to believe that my experience may be of some service to those who have, or think they have, an aptitude for acting." Other books on the Harper list are these: "The Apotheosis of Mr. Tyrawley," a novel, by E. Livingston Prescott; "In Search of Quiet: a Country Journal, May-July," by Walter Frith; "James Inwick, Ploughman and Elder," a novel, by P. Hay Hunter; "The Critical Handbook of the Greek New Testament," (new edition,) by Edward C. Mitchell, D. D.; "The Woodlanders," (new edition,) by Thomas Hardy, and "Venezuela: A Land Where It's Always Summer," by William Elroy Curtis.

—Bret Harte has a volume of poems nearly ready for the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. A new story by him, called "Two Americans," will appear soon.

—The Messrs. Roberts will publish next week "The Gallery of Antiquities," by Honoré de Balzac; "Nobody's Fault," by Netta Lyrett, (Keystone Series,) and "Six Modern Women," psychological sketches, by Laura Marholm Hansson; translated from the German by Hermione Ramsden. The six women are "The Learned Woman," Sonia Kovalevsky; "Neurotic Keynotes," George Egerton; "The Modern Woman on the Stage," Eleanora Duse; "The Woman Naturalist," Amalie Skram; "A Young Girl's Tragedy," Marie Bashkertseff, and "The Woman's Right's Woman," A. Ch. Edgren-Leffler.

—A writer in Labouchère's Truth gives as follows the secret history which led to Edmund Purcell writing the biography of the late Cardinal Manning: "The Cardinal induced Mr. Purcell to invest a certain amount of money in a Catholic periodical called The Weekly Register. The venture was not a successful one, and Mr. Purcell lost the sum which he had invested. To compensate him for this, the Cardinal confided to him his diaries and notes, with a view to the publication of a life of the Cardinal when the latter should be dead. On the death of Cardinal Manning Mr. Purcell satisfied the executors that he had been authorized to write the life of the deceased prelate, and they intrusted to him a variety of letters and other documents bearing upon the subject, which had been found among the Cardinal's effects; and here may be noticed a very astonishing circumstance, for the executors utterly neglected to make it a condition that Mr. Purcell should submit the proposed life to them when it was completed, and to retain for themselves the right to prohibit the use of any material which they had lent in a way which they might deem to be improper. Mr. Purcell has written the life, and he has published it. He has used the documents in his possession in a way which is altogether novel in the history of biographical writing. Letters dealing with the most private matters, and containing uncomplimentary remarks upon his contemporaries, which it was a necessary part of the duties of a man in the position of the late Cardinal Manning to make in communicating with his ecclesiastical subordinates, are reproduced in print, thus conveying a false impression of the character of the late Cardinal, and causing extreme pain to many who are still alive. The late Cardinal Manning, as one who knew him well once said, was a man who wanted both to drive the coach and to push behind. He was an austere, a devout, and a zealous priest, but he would brook no opposition. Many of the old Catholics of Great Britain did not like him, for it was his policy to favor converts unduly, and this some of them naturally resented. His struggle against the Jesuits, whom he wished practically to deprive of their educating mission, made many who were brought up at Jesuit colleges feel strongly against him; while his long-continued opposition to Dr. Newman injured him considerably in the opinion of others. The executors of the late Cardinal Manning announced in The Times of Saturday that they now intend to publish a new life upon their own account. If they carry this intention out, they will only aggravate the mischief; for there can be no doubt whatever that the biography by Mr. Purcell will remain for all time the standard work upon the subject, since, as it contains letters of the late Cardinal, word for word, as they were written, it is tantamount to a life of him written by himself, though giving one side of his character, and that the one which was in the necessity of things, the least agreeable."

—Canon Ainger's edition of Hood's poems will be issued by Macmillan & Co. as two volumes of the Eversley Series. In the first volume will be given all the serious poems and in the second a selection from the humorous ones.

—The death is announced of Brunet, the celebrated bibliographer. He began his bibliographical work with an essay on Rabelais's books. Besides his great "Manuel" he published many other works of bibliographical research. He died in his eighty-ninth year.

—Mrs. Tyndall is said to be making good headway with a biography of her husband. A very large correspondence in her possession has already been reduced to a state of order.

—A volume of the late Lord Leighton's Royal Academy addresses will be prepared soon for publication. For some years Leighton had intended to bring out such a volume, and had had communications with a publisher for the purpose.

—The Messrs. Holt announce for early publication "On Pacody," by Arthur Shadwell Martin, a volume comprising an essay on the art and selections from Greek and Roman authors.

—Mr. Hopkinson Smith's novel "Tom Grogan" will soon come out in book form from Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—Richard Whiteing, a London journalist, has written for the March number of Scribner's a paper on "British Opinion of America," in which he aims to give not so much the opinion of social and political leaders, but that of the "Man of the Street," and the great mass of work-a-day people who he says have revised their ideas of America in the past twenty or thirty years, and no longer regard this country as a Mecca for the laboring man. They see that there are industrial and social problems here as well as in England. He declares that "the Nonconformist conscience is for peace with America, as the first of human concerns."

—The history and final report of the Columbian Commission on the World's Fair, edited by Commissioner O. V. Tousley, will be ready for submission to the President and Congress in October, making about fifteen volumes of 1,000 pages each.

—Ferdinand Brunetière has delivered at Besançon a beautiful lecture on the "Renaissance of Idealism in France." He defines idealism as "the persuasion—the intimate persuasion—the indestructible belief, that behind the curtain, beyond the stage where drama and history are played, an invisible cause, a mysterious author, is hidden—'Deus absconditus'—who has regulated in advance the phases of the plays." Emile Zola writes against this idea very eloquently in Le Figaro, defending his naturalism with all the enthusiasm of his younger years, but Brunetière's idea is only the observation of a fact. Puvis de Chavannes is the preferred artist of contemporary Paris.

—The young poets of Paris have elected as successor to Paul Verlaine in poetical sovereignty Stéphane Mallarmé, translator of poems of Poe and author of "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," whose portrait by Whistler is a masterpiece.

—Baudelaire imitated a poem by Longfellow in the "Calumet de Paix," and avowed it; Gabriel d'Annunzio translated the "Calumet de Paix" in "Sangue delle Vergins"—translated literally—and avowed nothing.

—Bing wished to write a clear narrative of the life of Hokousaï, the Japanese artist about whom contradictory legends abound, and asked Jijima Hanjuro to verify, classify, and clarify original documents for him. Jijima Hanjuro made of the work—which he did very conscientiously—a volume which somebody translated into French and sent gracefully to Edmond de Goncourt. Now La Revue des Revues is publishing Goncourt's narrative of the life of Hokousaï, and La Revue Blanche is publishing Bing's. Bing writes, wittily, that, having defrayed the expense of the collection of documents which Goncourt is using, he is in "a position particularly propitious to guarantee the authenticity of M. de Goncourt's information." Of course, he has no grievance against Edmond de Goncourt.

—The memoirs of the Duc de Persigny are published by his private secretary, the Comte d'Espagny. The Duc expected of their publication the vindication of his life and works. He caused three manuscript copies of the memoirs to be made, carefully revised, sworn to, and deposited with notaries. He died of congestion of the brain twenty-four years ago at Nice. His last words were, "Publish my memoirs."

—Pierre Gauthiez wrote this month a philosophic Latin thesis on Virgil which the grammarians of the Sorbonne condemned, and an essay on "Holbein and His Country" which artists applaud.

—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian novelist, is painting a picture for the French Salon. He is a pupil of Francesco Paolo Michetti.

—A periodical with the title The Parisian is published by M. L. Dexter at Carnegie Hall. The purpose of its management is to reproduce in English contemporaneous articles from the leading French and other Continental periodicals. The promise is made that it "will contain such selections from the best writers of the day as are calculated to keep the American readers in touch with European topics of general interest." Fiction, essays, criticisms, and biography all will be drawn upon. The first number contains articles by Dumas fils, Prince Karageorgevitch, Charles Gounod, Emile Ollivier, and Marcel Prevost. It has a few illustrations, and is well printed.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Vol. XCI. June-November, 1895; Vol. XC., December, 1894; May, 1895. 2 vols., 8vo, New-York; Harper & Brothers.

HARPER'S ROUND TABLE, 1895. Quarto. New-York; Harper & Brothers.

HARPER'S BAZAR. A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction. Vol. XXVIII. Folio. New-York; Harper & Brothers.

HARPER'S WEEKLY. A Journal of Civilization. Vol. XXXIX. For the Year 1895. Folio, New-York; Harper & Brothers.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF CORIOlanus, and Troilus and Cressida. With preface, glossary, &c., by Israel Gollanez. 12mo. New-York; Macmillan & Co.

THE WOMAN'S MANUAL OF PARLIAmentary Law. By Harriette R. Shattuck. Sixth Edition. Revised and enlarged. 24mo. Boston; Lee & Shepard.

SIEGFRIED THE MYSTIC. A Novel. By Ida Warden Wheeler. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

THE TWIN SISTERS. A Love Story. By Florence N. Craddock. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

ENGLAND'S DARLING. By Alfred Austin. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

CONFESSIONS OF A FOOL. As Made by Himself. 12mo New-York: G. W. Dillingham. 30 cents.

JACK HARTNETT. A Story of Naples. By Lee Gilbert. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

THE BIRTH, CHARACTER, AND DOCTRINE OF MAHOMET THE APOSTLE AND PROPHET OF ARABIA. By Edward Gibbon, 12mo. New-York: Peter Eckler. 25 cents.

LA NOUVELLE FEMME. By A. S. M. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEENE, (Book IV. Cantos V.—VIII.,) Edited by Thomas J. Wise. Part XI. With five full-page and other illustrations, by Walter Crane. Quarto. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, 1894-5. Charles D. Walcott, Director. In Four Parts. Part IV.—Mineral Resources of the United States. David T. Day, Chief of Division. Folio. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE WHENCE AND THE WHITHER OF MAN. Being the Morse Lectures of 1895. By John M. Tyler. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

A HISTORY OF NINETEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE, (1780-1895.) By George Saintsbury. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

JOAN OF ARC. By Francis C. Lowell. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

JEWISH IDEALS AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Joseph Jacobs. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

BAYARD TAYLOR. By Albert H. Smyth. American Men of Letters Series. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

PERSIS YORKE. By Sydney Christian. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE BARON'S PROXY. By Kate W. Hamilton. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

ISRALIE'S BUSHRANGER. A Story of Australian Adventure. By E. W. Hornung. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

THE BOOK OF A HUNDRED GAMES. By Mary White. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE DAY OF THEIR WEDDING. A Novel. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

A CLEVER WIFE. A Novel. By W. Pett Ridge. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE X JEWELL. A Scottish Romance of the Days of James VI. By the Hon. Frederick Moncrief. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

DOCTOR WARRICK'S DAUGHTERS. A Novel. By Rebecca Harding Davis. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE TRUMPET-MAJOR. JOHN LOVEDAY, A SOLDIER IN THE WARS WITH BONAPARTE, AND ROBERT, HIS BROTHER, FIRST MATE IN THE MERCHANT SERVICE. A Tale. By Thomas Harding. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

LE PETIT MAITRE; OR, HOME TEACHER OF MILLINERY. By Mme. Melcher. 8vo. New-York: Mme. Melcher.

THE FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM IN NEW-YORK AND ITS CAUSES. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. 12mo. New-York: Victor O. A. Strauss.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, to which are added Statistical Tables. 8vo. Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.

THE WORKS OF JOSEPH BUTLER, D. C. L. Sometime Lord Bishop of Durham. Divided into sections. With sectional headings and an index to each volume, and some occasional notes, also prefatory matter. Edited by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Two volumes, 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50 per vol.

HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICE PACKET SERVICE BETWEEN THE YEARS 1793-1815. Compiled from records chefly official. By Arthur H. Norway. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

CURIOSITIES OF OLDEN TIMES. By S. Baring Gould. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

THE NUMBER CONCEPT; ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT. By Levi Leonard Conant, Ph. D. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

HEADLONG HALL AND NIGHTMARE ABBEY. By T. Love Peacock. Illustrated by H. R. Millar. With an introduction by George Saintsbury. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE EMPIRE OF THE PTOLEMIES. By J. P. Mahaffy. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

THE PRIMARY FACTORS IN ORGANIC EVOLUTION. By E. D. Cope, Ph. D. 8vo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $2.

THE LITERARY STUDY OF THE BIBLE. An Account of the Leading Forms of Literature Represented in the Sacred Writings, Intended for English readers. By Richard G. Moulton. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $2.

THE COMEDY OF CECILIA; or, AN HONORABLE MAN. By Caroline Fothergill. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

DISTURBING ELEMENTS. By Mrs. Birchenough, (M. C. Bradley.) 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

A TALE OF A LONELY PARISH. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

CONKLIN'S HANDY MANUAL OF USEFUL INFORMATION AND WORLD'S ATLAS. 24mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

THE NOVEL: WHAT IT IS. By F. Marion Crawford. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

TWO POLICE CAPTAINS TRANSFERRED

Acting Captain Cully Relieved and Sergt. Walsh Promoted.

Chief Conlin yesterday ordered the transfer of Capt. Haughey from the command of the West Seventeenth Street Station to the command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Capt. Michael Sheehan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was transferred to West Forty-seventh Street. The changes will go into effect at 8 o'clock this morning.

Chief Conlin said the transfers were made because Capt. Haughey is not in good health. He had been working hard for several months on the enforcement of the excise law.

Capt. Sheehan is one of the new Captains. It is probable other Captains will be transferred.

Chief Conlin remanded Acting Captain Patrick Cully of the Union Market Station to Sergeant duty. The Chief said Cully had not been a success as a precinct commander.

Capt. Copeland of the Delancey Street Station was transferred to the command of the Union Market squad.

Sergt. Richard Walsh of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was made an Acting Captain, and placed in charge of the Delancey Street Station. He is one of the nex five men on the eligible list for promotion to a Captaincy. It is believed he will be appointed as soon as he has acquired some experience as a precinct commander.

CHARGED WITH KILLING A GIRL

Two Men Arrested at Cherokee, Iowa, for the Murder of Miss Strawn.

CHEROKEE, Iowa, Feb. 18.—"Al" Bull and G. Morello are under arrest, charged with the murder of Maud Strawn, aged eighteen, who was found dead in her home Saturday.

Miss Strawn asked to be excused from school Wednesday, saying she expected company, and her sister, with whom she lived, was away on a visit. She was found dead Saturday, lying on a sofa in her room, partially undressed. There were no marks of violence to indicate the cause of death. A canary was dead in its cage over the sofa, though supplied with food and water. This has led to the theory that Miss Strawn was killed with chloroform.

Bull, a divorced man, had recently been attentive to Miss Strawn. He and Morello were seen to enter Miss Strawn's residence Wednesday, and this fact caused their arrest.

TRENTON FLINT MILLS DESTROYED

Golding Sons & Co. Lose $50,000—Cause of the Fire Mysterious.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—A fire was discovered early this morning in the flint and spar mills of Golding Sons & Co. The firemen were badly handicapped by the lack of water owing to many of the hydrants being frozen and could not save the works. The mills were destroyed, involving a loss of $50,000.

The origin of the fire is mysterious. It was first discovered in the second story of a three-story brick building, 200 by 60, where no workmen were employed at night. Thirty-five men are thrown out of work by the fire. The firm has been in existence for the last forty years. The works will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

A Lien on Durland's Riding Academy.

James B. Smith, contractor, of 18 Broadway, filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, through his attorneys, Miller & Miller, a lien for the amount of $39,732.50 against the Durland Riding Academy Company.

The liens are for excavating and piling work, and for furnishing brick, marble, &c., for the company's new riding academy at Central Park West and [illegible] Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Grand Trunk Will Not Violate the New Traffic Agreement.

MR. HAYS ASSURES THE MANAGERS

After an Informal Conference Yesterday, the Cut Rate on Grain from St. Paul to New-England Points Is Withdrawn.

Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, had an informal, but none the less important, conference with the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association late yesterday afternoon, relative to the reduced proportional tariff on coarse grain from the Northwest to New-England points.

Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association a few days ago announced a rate on rough or coarse grain from St. Paul to New-England points on the extremely low basis of 25 cents per hundredweight. This was done to meet the rate of the "Soo" and the Canadian Pacific lines, which were reaping a harvest in freights by carrying the immense crop of oats eastward.

Prompt notification was sent from the Joint Traffic Association headquarters in this city that the reduced rate was in violation of the new agreement, and must not be put in force. Some of the Western roads maintained that they were not parties to the agreement, and therefore could not be bound by its conditions. This feeling was so general among the members of the Western Freight Association that it gave rise to the assumption that the Grand Trunk and the Chicago and Grand Trunk Roads would insist on meeting the cut of their old rivals, the "Soo" and the Canadian Pacific lines, in defiance of the rules of the Joint Traffic Association. There has consequently been much newspaper talk in the West about the prospect of a rupture in the new traffic association.

Mr. Hays informed the members of the Board of Managers yesterday that it was not the intention of the Grand Trunk system to violate the joint traffic agreement. He agreed to give immediate notice of the withdrawal of the reduced grain rate on the lines in the Grand Trunk system, and orders to that effect will be enforced at once. The Western railroad men, who have been hopefully looking for a dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association, will dobutless be disappointed.

TROLLEY IN TARRYTOWN.

Two Rival Companies Contend Before the State Board.

A public hearing was held by Commissioners Beardsley, Rickard, and Chapin, of the State Railroad Board, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, in this city, yesterday. Robert Sewell, President of the recently incorporated Tarrytown Electric Railroad Company, presented an application for a certificate attesting to the regularity of the incorporation of that company, and also that the proposed road was "a public convenience and necessity."

It is proposed to build a three-mile trolley line between Tarrytown and Elmsford. There is now a three-and-a-half mile electrical road from Elmsford to White Plains, which is operated by the New-York, Elmsford and White Plains Railroad Company. This last-named company also desires to build a branch from Elmsford to Tarrytown, and therefore opposed President Sewell's application for a certificate for the Tarrytown Electric Company. F. K. Millard, Corporation Counsel of Tarrytown, represented the New-York, Elmsford and White Plains Road.

Testimony was brought out to the effect that the people of Tarrytown sometimes went to Yonkers in order to get to White Plains. Persons who were fond of hill climbing walked to Elmsford, and there took the trolley to White Plains. One witness was asked to describe the best route to the cemetery, and a Tarrytown property owner who wanted no change in the sleepy old village interjected:

"We are discussing the very best method of reaching the cemetery—the trolley—it is sure and quick."

"As I understand it," said Counsel Millard, "the objective point of this road is White Plains, not the cemetery."

"There isn't a bit of difference when you get started in one of those whizzing trolleys," said a man who wore boots with red mud on them. The argument finally dwindled down to one point—the best route from the railroad station through Tarrytown. The new company's route lay along side streets, and out of the way of the carriages and traffic on Main Street and Broadway. The old company suggested the use of one or two blocks on Main Street, leading to the railroad station, and a subsequent desecration of the main thoroughfares.

The Board could not decide, and left New-York for Tarrytown on an afternoon train to visit and inspect both of the routes. The matter will come up again on March 4, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Some Official Changes to be Made in Baltimore To-day.

Two important Baltimore and Ohio meetings will be held in Baltimore to-day. The stockholders of the Consolidation Coal Company, which is largely owned by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad interests, will elect Directors and a President. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Eugene Delano, William A. Read, and Howland Davis, the New-York men who recently went into the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Directory will be elected Directors of the coal company also.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Oscar G. Murray, lately of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four systems, will be elected First Vice President, in charge of the traffic department of the Baltimore and Ohio system.

Gen. Orland Smith, who retires from the First Vice Presidency, will continue as President of some of the Baltimore and Ohio's Western lines, and will also represent Baltimore and Ohio interests in the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

Following is from The Baltimore Sun of yesterday: "The negotiations for the collateral trust mortgage being made through Major Shaw, Chairman of the Finance Committee, are advancing satisfactorily, and the large number of details involved in the transaction are being put in shape. A report from the Finance Committee on the subject may be made to the board to-morrow."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Mr. Charles F. Mayer, late executive head of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will be retired from the Presidency of the Consolidation Coal Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders to-morrow. Changes will also be made in the company's directory by which the New-York representation will be increasd from two members to four.

Mr. Charles K. Lord, Third Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will succeed Mr. Mayer as President of the Coal Company. The selection will be made directly by the stockholders. Among the latter Mr. Lord has been under discussion for some time as a man eminently qualified for the position to which he will be elected. He has been identified with a number of coal mining interests friendly to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and it is considered of especial advantage to both the latter road and the Consolidation Coal Company that the head of the latter should be in close touch with the Baltimore and Ohio interests.

PACIFIC ROAD'S INQUIRY.

Senator Morgan's Peculiar Attitude Toward C. P. Huntington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The examination of C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific Railroad by Senator Morgan was resumed this morning before the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee. Mr. Morgan directed his line of inquiry toward the relations between the Contract and Finance Company and the Central Pacific, and the destruction of the books of the former company. The books were burned, Mr. Huntington said, because the company was disincorporated and there was no use in keeping them, as the accounts were all closed.

Mr. Morgan then read the resolutions adopted at the mass meeting held recently in San Francisco to protest to Congress against the extension of the debt of the Pacific railroads, and Mr. Huntington said it must have been a very large and enthusiasitc meeting, for he had been informed there were just fifty-two persons present at what he termed that Sutro meeting. The call had been issued to all the counties in the State, and but five of them were represented there. The representation was largely confined to San Francisco and Oakland.

Mr. Morgan having mentioned the names of Messrs. Barry, Terrell, and Richards as members of the Anti-Funding Committee appointed at a meeting held in San Francisco last year, Mr. Huntington said contemptuously that he wondered whether they were on the tax list of San Francisco.

"They may not be," Senator Morgan said, "but you know it is written that the poor shall inherit the kingdom of heaven."

"I do not know," Mr. Huntington remarked in an indifferent way.

"And I expect you will never find out," Senator Morgan remarked.

"We will see," said Mr. Huntington hopefully.

"Yes, we will see," Senator Morgan said.

Senator Morgan spoke of the earnestness of the protest coming from San Francisco.

"There is nothing in it," Mr. Huntington said, "half so earnest as Adolf Sutro was when he told me that, if I did not build a road to his place, where he has a drinking saloon, a bathhouse, a gambling house, and rooms upstairs, and build it right at once, he would fight me in Washington and fight me everywhere. That was an earnest matter."

Mr. Huntington soon afterward spoke of Messrs. Sutro, Bates, Cannon, Gibson, and others as being "as uncanny a crowd as a farmer ever found in his henroop at night. All these charges emanate from the same parties."

Electric Road to Rockaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Feb. 18.—It is probable that a trolley road will extend to this village before long. An application for a franchise has been made to the Highway Commissioners, and, it is said, viewed by them favorably. A public meeting to discuss the matter will be held next Tuesday, the 25th inst.

The applicant for the franchise is the Long Island Electric Railway Company, which has secured franchises in other parts of the town of Hempstead, and proposes to extend lines to all the principal villages. Far Rockaway voted in favor of granting franchises last Summer, but a Board of Trustees was elected unfavorable to the scheme.

Union Railway of New-York.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The report of the Union Railway Company of New-York City, for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $111,996; operating expenses, $82,209; net earnings from operation, $29,787; other income, $166; gross income, $29,954; fixed charges, $31,963; deficit for the quarter, $2,008; cash on hand, $15,150; profit and loss, (surplus,) $213,735. The net income for the same quarter last year was $15,384.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Counsel for the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company yesterday filed seventeen exceptions in the Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia to a recent decision which allowed Walter Raleigh, a stockholder, to participate in the reorganization of the company, although he had not signified such an intention within a specified time. The exceptions to the finding of the court must be disposed of before a final decree can be entered.

—Judge Vinje, of the Circuit Court, in Wisconsin, has appointed Howard Morris of Milwaukee receiver of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, to succeed Robert Kelly as receiver of the West Superior Iron and Steel Company. Mr. Morris qualified as receiver, and took possession of the property of the company. Mr. Kelly resigned the trust to assume management of the Punxsutawney Iron Company of Pennsylvania.

—On and after next Saturday all shippers of freight to portions of North Pacific territory who consign their goods from east of the Missouri River over transcontinental lines will receive the benefit of a considerable reduction of rates, for on that day all transcontinental lines put into effect a new freight tariff.

—The Cleveland Electric Railway, Cleveland City Railway, and the various suburban lines entering that city from Elyria, Akron, Bedford, and other Ohio points, have decided to consolidate. The principal Directors of the new company will be Tom Johnson, Mark Hanna, and Henry A. Everett.

—F. H. McGuigan has been appointed General Superintendent of all lines of the Grand Trunk Railway east of the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, with office in Montreal.

—Many large holders of Lehigh Valley securities are trying to induce the management to change its policy of not publishing monthly financial statements.

—An association of more than thirty prominent Chicago shippers has been formed to try and secure stability of railroad rates.

—An order for 1,500 tons of steel rails has been placed by the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company with the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

—Both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio have announced a one-fare rate to and from Pittsburg on Washington's Birthday.

—C. C. Waite, President of the Hocking Valley Road, is seriously ill with pneumonia in his private car at Columbus, Ohio.

—Edward R. Bacon, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, has gone to Baltimore.

—For the second week of February, the Norfolk and Western Railroad reports an increase of $70,300 in gross earnings.

—A large number of new cars has been added to the equipment of the Erie Railroad.

—H. M. Comer was elected President of the Georgia Central Railroad yesterday.

—The Union Railway Station in St. Louis covers an area of eleven acres.

THE PRESIDENT SURPRISED

Novel Displays

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets and Speculation Moderate.

INCREASED VISIBLE, AND REALIZATION

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Easy—Cotton Steady—Coffee Quiet.

There was a firmer feeling at the opening of the grain market, but the large increase in the visible supply caused considerable weakness, and the close was lower, with only a dull local trade. Provisions were easy, and very quiet. Cotton was fairly active, and a shade higher. Coffee was dull and firm at a slight advance.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, red, in elevator	79¼@	79¼
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25¼@	25½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¼@	36¾
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70	@ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	10.50	@10.75
Lard, Western, steam	..	@ 5.72½
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19¼@	..
Sugar, granulated	5	@ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.50	@10.65
Lead	3.15	@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅛@⅝c on local covering and following the West, declined ⅛@⅜c on Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 207,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 1,104,000 bushels increase afloat and in Europe, and a total increase of 897,000 bushels in the world's visible supply, closing weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, with a light local trade....Spot was ⅛ lower and very dull. Sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at 72c, elevator....Quotations at 72c, No. 2 red, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¾c over May price, free on board.....Clearances hence, 7,996 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 16,962 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 103,476 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and ¼@⅜c lower, with longs realizing and following the West, while Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 479,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was dull at ¼c decline. Sales, 16,300 bushels, including 9,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36¼@36½c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 37¼c, delivered, and 2,300 bushels low mixed at 36c, elevator....Receipts, 18,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 10,037 bushels....Clearances hence, 95,192 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 365,135 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without feature, with prices ⅛@¼c lower with corn and the West and Bradstreet's report of an increase of 352,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot were unchanged and in light jobbing demand....Sales, 56,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26⅝c for 8,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25½c for 12,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼@25½c for 3,000 bushels; No. 3, 24⅜c for 1,000 bushels; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 22½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26¼@26½c; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 27@28½c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 25,200 bushels; exports, 1,416 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	72¼
March	10,000	73 @73 7-16	73
May	1,555,000	71⅜@72 1-16	71⅝
June	45,000	71⅛@71⅝	71⅛
July	180,000	71 @71⅝	71
Total	1,790,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	..
May	170,000	36 @36¼	36
July	85,000	37 @37 3-16	37
Total	255,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	5,000	25¼@....	25¼
March	....	....@....	25⅝
May	40,000	25½@25⅝	25½
No. 2 white—			
February	....	....@....	26½
Total	45,000		

FLOUR—Business again restricted by the firm views of millers, with jobbers holding off for lower prices. Sales, 9,325 bbls, including, of City Mills, 1,275 bbls patents, 4,075 bbls clear, 125 bbls extra, and 100 bbls fine at quotations; 2,250 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.75, 600 bbls Winter clear at $3.60, 159 bbls straights at $3.75, and 600 bbls No. 1 at $3.20....Arrivals, 9,890 bbls and 13,335 sacks; exports, 2,338 bbls and 6,351 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 87,416 bbls and sacks.

WINTER Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@$2.50; No. 2, $2.50@$2.85; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.25@$3.65; straights, $3.65@$3.85; white wheat straights, $3.75@$4; patents $3.90@$4.10; city patents, $4.35@$4.60; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@$3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.30@$3.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.40.

RYE FLOUR—Neglected and unchanged. Sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Frm and quiet at $1.25@$1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 41c elevator, and 42c delivered.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.75@$3; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.75@$2.85; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

BRAN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white, do, $2@$2.35; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 85@90c; chops, 65@67½c; coarse meal, 69@70c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb 60@65c; middlings, 65@67½c; shorts, 72½@77½c; rye feed, 65@70c; cotton-seed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were offers to sell here yesterday at ½c decline, or at 26c for prime yellow, while April delivery was to be had at 25½c, and good off yellow, on the spot, at 25½c. These modified views did not prompt more inquiry from any quarter, and the general export business was prostrated. Through the recent declines here France has gone off 2½f, and bidding thence upon this market is rarely above 24½c for prime yellow, and therefore is practically unimportant. A few small orders are still held for Germany at 25c for good off yellow, and England in its bidding is from ¼ to ½c of that price. The Mediterranean does not appear at all interested. The large holdings here and at the South are not pressed for sale, yet there are more than enough of miscellaneous lots on offer for any developed or expected demand at once. Crude, in barrels, had 21½c bid and 22c asked. LINSEED OIL was firm; American at 41c; boiling at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at steady prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand and steady; quoted at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 18.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed, $1.40. Standard's price, $1.43.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was attempted stronger holding by reason of moderate receipts of hogs and their firmer prices, but demands were most too slack for confidence, and by the close the prices throughout were essentially as quoted the night before. The Continent and United Kingdom markets, especially the former, were holding large and burdensome stocks, and their interest, especially in lard on new ventures, was unimportant. The cash products were remarkably dull here and at the West, even on wants of the home trade, indicating that the prices, however low they may be talked, were not causing anxiety over buying. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 30,000 head.

LARD—The West was 2½ points higher early, and advanced 2½ points more, but lost it all, and closed as the night before, with dull dealings both in cash and options, with February closing at 5.42½c; May was at 5.57½@5.62½c, closing at 5.57½c bid; July at 5.70@5.75c, closing at 5.72½c asked. Here there was inactive trading and a nominal market at 5.72½c for cash. May option was 5.87c asked; city steam was steady; sale of 50 tcs at 5.70c. Refined was inactive for the Continent, with 5.90c quoted; South American at 6.20c; compound at 4⅝@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was slow but stronger, with an advance of 7½c, followed by a dragging, weaker tendency, and 2½c lower figures than the night before, with February closing at $9.85 nominal; May was at $10.02½@$10.12½, closing at $10.32½; July at $10.17½@$10.25, closing at $10.17½ nominal. Here there was a dull and weak market, without sales. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.50@$10.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—At the West there was an advance of 7½ points, followed by weakness, and the close showing the improvement lost, on a dull trading, with February closing at 5.05c nominal; May was at 5.22½@5.30c, closing at 5.22½c; July at 5.30@5.37½c, closing at 5.30@5.32½.

CUT MEATS—Were hard to sell, even in small lines, while prices were unsettled and rather easy. Sales of 300 pickled hams, 12-lb average, at 9c. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼c; 10-lb average, 5½c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 16 lb, 7½c; 12 lb, 8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8½@8¼c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices, with sales of 600 bbls city packed. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and easy; quoted at $15.50 here and $14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were rather easier in price. Quotations: Bacon at 5½c; 180 lb at 5½c, 160 lb at 5⅝c; 140 lb at 5¾c, 120 lb at 5⅞c, pigs at 6c. Receipts at the West, 52,588 head; same time last year, 64,976 head. Chicago—Receipts, 20,000 head; active; light average, generally 5c higher; other averages, stronger: $3.85@$4.30; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,737 head; steady; $3.75@$4.30; St. Louis—Receipts, 7,734 head; strong; $3.80@$4.15. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady to strong; $3.85@$3.95. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.30@$4.50. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,587 head; $3.90@$4.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; slow; $3.80@$3.95. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.40@$4.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady, $4.20@$4.30.

TALLOW—After the closing out of 1,000 hhds city in various lots through Friday and Saturday of last week, of which 500 hhds for export, as noted in our previous reports, there is not much left for immediate dealings, yet the few lots on offer are essentially at 3 13-16c for city, at which one or two refusals have been given. For country made the range of values is 3¾@4c, as to quality.

STEARINE—Of oleomargarine there are full accumulations here, which are neglected, although offered at 5c, while at the West large lots were on offer at 5¼c, and the lard refiners out of the market at that price. For lard stearine, a slow and nominal market, with no Western on offer and city at 6¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were weak early in the day, but reacted with Europe and closed firm at 5@10 points advance, with a moderate trade. Heavy weather was quiet at ¼f advance, and Hamburg dull at ¼ pfennig decline to ¼ pfennig advance....Spot Rio dull and firm at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags Puerto Cabello, and 135 bags washed Caracas on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—March, 500 bags at 12.60c; June, 250 bags, at 11.85c; September, 1,000 bags at 11c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and close—March, 1,250 bags at 12.60c, 1,000 bags at 12.65c; April, 500 bags at 12.25c; May, 250 bags at 12.05c, 1,000 bags at 12.10c, 250 bags at 12.15c; June, 250 bags at 11.85c; July, 250 bags at 11.65c; September, 750 bags at 11.05c; December, 250 bags at 10.75c; 500 bags at 10.80c; 250 bags at 10.85c; total for day, 6,500 bags. Total, 8,250 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.75@10.85c; February, 12.75@12.85c; March, 12.70@12.80c; April, 12.40@12.45c; May, 12.15@12.20c; June, 11.85@11.95c; July, 11.60@11.70c; August, 11.30@11.40c; September, 11.05@11.10c; October, 10.95@11.05c; November, 10.90@11c; December, 10.85@10.90c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	210,456
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,088
Total stock in New-York to-day	*203,368
Total stock in Baltimore	37,736
Deliveries yesterday	1,058—36,678
Total stock in New-Orleans	21,122
Deliveries yesterday	659—20,463
	57,141
Total stock in United States	260,509
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 17	94,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 17	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 17	81,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 12	33,000
	211,000
Total	471,509
Same time 1895	460,570

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	13¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 2...25 above No. 7	No. 5...1.25 above No. 7	No. 8...1.75 below No. 7
No. 3...2.25 above No. 7	No. 6...75 above No. 7	No. 9...1.25 below No. 7
No. 4...1.75 above No. 7	No. 7...No. 7	

Mild Coffee—Invoice Rates—Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18½c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active, and closed steady at 1@4 points advance, after an early gain of 6@8 points with Liverpool, while local tongs were realising freely. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 134 bales to spinners, with 200 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling, uplands, 7⅞c....Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	7.53@7.56	7.58	7.58	200
March	7.53@7.56	7.59	7.55	31,700
April	7.59@7.60	7.63	7.52	4,200
May	7.64@7.65	7.69	7.63	73,800
June	7.67@7.68	7.72	7.67	8,700
July	7.69@7.70	7.74	7.69	9,600
August	7.67@7.68	7.73	7.66	36,800
September	7.46@7.48	7.52	7.47	2,400
October	7.35@7.36	7.42	7.35	20,500
November	7.31@7.32	7.37	7.32	6,500
December	7.33@7.34	7.40	7.34	3,900
Total				198,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3120	6534	889	..	..	..
New-Orleans	6940	8295	12008	..	..	..
Mobile	3631	1043	64	..	..	..
Savannah	3290	3061	3766	..	..	..
Charleston	565	959	1209	..	..	..
Wilmington	115	94	191	..	..	..
Norfolk	944	858	1001	..	..	..
New-York	..	1167	..	..	..	..
Boston	335	417	521	..	..	..
Philadelphia	..	12	50	..	..	..
West Point	300	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18240	22420	19647	..	..	..
This day last week	16501	20313	23704	12514	13362	11806
This day last year	9282	11390	14906	16901	12921	13993

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 1,788 bbls; peas, 710 bbls. Exports: Beans, 635 bbls; peas, 383 bbls. Dullness has marked the trading again this week, and easier prices have been named under some urgency to sell. Receipts have been light, and yet it has been impossible to find custom for all the goods offering. At the close choice marrow are held about steady, generally at $1.35. A few jobbing sales have been reported at $1.32½, and a straight carload sold to a dealer at $1.40. Medium must be of large size and fancy to reach $1.25. Pea have settled to $1.20, at which considerable lots have been sold. Very little interest in white kidney, and values nominal. The light export business in red kidney has been mainly at $1.10 for choice hand-picked stock. Turtle soup have declined to $1.55, and yellow eye are neglected and somewhat nominal. California lima slow and weak. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.32½@$1.35; do, medium, $1.22½@$1.25; do, pea, $1.20; do, white kidney, $1.35@$1.40; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.55; do, yellow eye, $1.35@$1.40; do, lima, California, $1.85; do, foreign pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign, medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 72½@75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Top grades of creamery in good demand and firmer; low grades quiet. State dairy quiet and freely offered....Creamery, Western, 18@19½c; do, extra, 19½c; do, June, 12@17c; State dairy, 9@17c; Western imitation creamery, 11@15c; do, factory, 8½@12c.

CHEESE—Full cream at full prices for fancy, with a fair movement....State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—The tone continues weak under large supplies....State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 13¾@14c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 13¼@13½c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 13c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 12¾@13c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 12½c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@$3; limed, Western, prime, per case, $2@$2.50.

FRUITS—FRESH — Receipts for week: Apples, 18,743 bbls; cranberries, no bbls and 1,500 crates. Apples have been quite plenty, but meeting a steady, good demand at well-sustained prices. Best grades show most firmness, and red kinds rather more than green, the medium and lower grades of which are slow of sale, unless offered comparatively low. Few grapes arriving, and few wanted. Cranberries of really fancy quality have had a light call at about steady prices, but there is a liberal offering of under-grade Jersey fruit, which is pressed for sale at weak prices. Good oranges about steady; few store sales of fancy California a shade above quotations. Florida strawberries still arriving in small lots and of very irregular quality; fine lots sell readily at good prices, but green or otherwise defective are slow. We quote: Apples, Winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; York Imperial, $3@$4; Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.50; Baldwin, $2.75@$3; Greening, $2.50@$2.75; red fruit, fair to good, $2@$2.50; green, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25; grapes, State, per basket, 7@12c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10; do, Jersey, $6@$6.75; do, per crate, $2@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.75; strawberries, Florida, common to fair, per quart, 25@50c. DRIED —Receipts for week, 8,382 pks; exports, 2,177 pks. The market for evaporated apples has continued to decline under the depressed condition of trade. Prime apples have suffered most, and at the close a sale of a carload for export at 5c is reported; at 5¼c strictly prime lots can be obtained; choice fruit is jobbing at 5¾@6c, and fancy to extra fancy at 6¼@7c, the latter now extreme. Inferior stock entirely neglected. Very few buyers are at all interested in sun-dried apples, and values are largely nominal; outside figures extreme as a trading basis. Chops and cores and skins unchanged; the latter are still scarce and wanted. Small fruits of all kinds are dull and generally easy; a fair jobbing business in California fruit is in progress at about late prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¼@7c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to fair, 4@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 2¾@3¼c; do, State, 3@3¼c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1¾@2c; blackberries, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@2½c; raspberries, evaporated, 18½@19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 4c; plums, Southern, 5@5½c; apricots, 9@13c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4@7c; prunes, 3½@7c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts have been moderate, trade slow, and market generally quiet. Fowls have been held at 11c and chickens at 10c until to-day, when the market weakened ½c, and best Western sold at 10½c, with Southern and Southwestern generally, 10c. Chickens are closing at 9@9½c, and roosters at 6½c per lb. Turkeys scarce and high. Ducks firm. Geese steady. Pigeons quiet. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10@10¼c; chickens, per lb, 9@9½c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 70@81c, and per pair, $1.25@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 8,569 pkgs. Arrivals have been a trifle lighter than last week, and, while trading has not at any time been active, it was still fair and sufficient to hold the market in a steady position for nearly all choice stock of most all descriptions. Fresh turkeys have continued in moderate supply and very few of desirable quality, the bulk running too large, with the toms flabby, and such grades sell slowly at irregular prices, though choice lots wanted and firmly sustained. Fancy large capons not plenty, dry, and sell firm at prices, but medium sizes, small, and slips in free supply, slow, and irregular. Western chickens and fowls in fair request when choice, but 11@11½c about all that can be depended upon, though occasionally exceptional lots have reached 12c. Fresh ducks and geese were scarce, though few geese wanted. We quote: Fresh Dressed—Turkeys, young hens, 15c; do, mixed young hens and toms, 14@14½c; do, young toms, 11 to 15 lb average, 13½@14½c; do, fair to good hens and heavy young toms, 12½@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western large, 16c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowl, Western, average, best, 11@11½c; do, fair to good, 9@10c; old cocks, 7½c; ducks, choice, 15@17c; geese, Western, 7@10c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3. FROZEN POULTRY—The movement in frozen poultry is moderate as yet, but holders firm and confident, especially on turkeys, and not disposed to urge sales. We quote: Turkeys, No. 1, 15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@12c; chickens, No. 1, 10@12c; fowls, No. 1, 10@10¼c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 8@9c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 10@11c.

GAME—Quail and grouse are very dull, but light supplies and high cost West prevents any decline. Partridges in fair request and steady. Venison slow. Rabbits dull and irregular. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $3@$5; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@20c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand fair and with moderate offerings. Market is steady for both hay and straw. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c. Straw—Long rye, per 100 lb, 70@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

SUNDRIES—Beeswax, scarce and steady at 30@31c per lb. Ginseng root quoted at $2.50@$4 per lb. Maple sugar scarce and salable at 11@12c per lb for pure. Maple syrup worth 75@90c per gallon. Honey dull and weak, except white clover, which is scarce. We quote: Clover, comb, per lb, 10@15c; buckwheat, comb, per lb, 8@9c; extracted, per lb, 4@5½c; do, Southern, per gallon, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—A limited call for potatoes, and prices are weak. Onions are dull and easy, except for choice....Potatoes, Maine, and Long Island, 75@90c; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $2@$3; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$5; celery, per dozen stalks, 15c@$1.10; eggplant, per bbl, $3@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.25; kale, per bbl, $1.25@$1.50; peas, per crate, $1@$2.50; string beans, per crate, $2@$4.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The tone is firm, though buyers are inclined to keep close to actual wants....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c. Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—All desirable stock in pretty good demand at full prices....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 4¼c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was firmer and very quiet here, with sales reported at Boston of 16,400 bags centrifugals at 4¼c for 96° test. Refined more active and firm....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅝@3¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¾@3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4@4¼c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 18, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 5 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5¼c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅝@5c.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Contraction in Business, with a Lower Level of Prices.

FOREIGNERS DISPOSED TO PURCHASE

St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville Score Slight Gains—Good Earnings of the Former—Burlington's Dividend.

TUESDAY—P. M.

There was a further contraction in business to-day, with the majority of the stocks lower at the close than yesterday. London was a liberal buyer of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, and both closed fractionally higher, notwithstanding a disposition on the part of local traders to sell late in the day.

London's attitude was based on the increase of $125,000 in St. Paul's earnings for the second week of the month and the developments in the British Parliament in connection with the Venezuelan matter. At the same time the foreign public is doing little or nothing in the market, the disposition being to await the result of the political crisis in France as well as further developments in Transvaal matters. In the local situation there was nothing of importance in the way of news. Railway earnings continue favorable and the outlook for traffic is encouraging. The coming Burlington dividend begins to excite discussion, the general belief being that the usual 1 per cent. will be declared.

The leaders in activity were Sugar, St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville. Sugar moved within ¾ of a point all day, and closed ⅛ higher, at 115¾. St. Paul fluctuated between 77 and 77⅝, and closed at 77¼, an advance of ⅝. Louisville sold up to 51½, but closed at 50⅞, a net gain of ⅝. Manhattan was the only stock on the active list which fluctuated freely. It moved between 107 and 104¾, closing at the latter price, a net loss of 1⅜ points. Missouri Pacific was also inclined to heaviness, its net loss being ⅝. Other fluctuations were unimportant, and reflected only the momentary disposition of traders.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

The money rates were 5 per cent. for periods of thirty days to four months, 4½ bid for six months; offered at 5 per cent. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent; names of good calibre but less well known, 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $139,885,422; balances, $9,258,362; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $395,775.

Money on call in London, 1½@3⅝ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜@54⅜.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅞d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$12,502,184
Exports for same period	12,436,110
Net imports	$66,074
Net exports to date, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports to date, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports to date, 1893	20,682,810

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86½@4.86⅝ for 60-day bills, $4.87¾@4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18⅜@5.18¼ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks, at 94⅞@95 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follow: Chicago—15 discount. Boston—15@20 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Broadway	230
Central National	115
Chatham	300
Chemical	4000
Commerce	200
East River	130
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	300
German American	105
Hanover	300
Importers and Traders'	530
Irving	130
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Lincoln National	680
Manhattan	200
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	180
Merchants'	134
Metropolis	415
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	232
New-York County	580
National Union	183
Phenix	106
Republic	148
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	92½
Southern National	80
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There was a sale of 12 shares of Western National at 110.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., sold at auction at the Real Estate Exchange to-day, 434 shares of Keely Motor stock, hypothecated, par value, $50, at 3½ per cent. of par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet, but strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Central Pacific 6s, 1896	1
Central Pacific 6s, 1898	1½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Division 4s	1
Chicago & Erie 1st	1
Duluth & Iron Range 1st	1¼
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Louis. & Nash. 1st, Pens. & Atlantic	2½
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st, Iowa Div.	1
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s	1

DECLINED.

Central of New-Jersey gen.	1½
New-York, Lackawanna & Western 1st	2
St. Paul 1st, Lac. & Dav.	1½

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were a fraction higher. The 4s, 1907, advanced ½; the 4s, 1925, ¼ for the registered and ⅝ for the coupon, and the 5s ½ for the registered and ¾ for the coupon. The sales were $24,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109¾; $304,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¾@117⅛; $4,000 do, 117, buyer 3; $42,000 do at 116⅞@117, seller 20 flat; $50,000 do at 117, buyer 10 flat; $50,000 do at 117, seller 10 flat, and $5,000 5s, registered, at 113⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	110
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117
4s, c., 1925	116⅞	117
5s, r., 1904	113	114
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113⅝
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $11,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 86½ and $8,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 61⅛.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	68	68	68	68	67½	69	130
American Express	112½	112½	112½	112½	111	114	40
*American Sugar Refineries	116	116¾	115½	115⅝	115⅝	115¾	25,033
*American Sugar Refs. pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	100½	101	70
American Tel. & Cable Co	93	93	93	93	92	94	1
American Tobacco	80¼	80⅝	79½	79⅝	79½	79¾	3,025
American Tobacco pf	102	102	102	102	101½	104	55
Ann Arbor pf	27	28½	26⅞	28½	26	27¾	1,021
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16⅝	2,010
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25¼	25½	25¼	25⅜	25	26	820
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	24	24¼	24	24	24	24⅛	1,051
Canada Southern	50¼	50⅝	50	50	49½	50	202
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17¾	600
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68⅝	69¼	68	68¼	67⅞	68⅛	5,385
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	80⅜	80⅝	79½	79⅝	79⅝	79¾	8,358
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	533
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	145	146	90
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77	77⅝	77	77¼	77⅛	77¼	23,355
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129¾	129¾	129½	129½	129	129½	280
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72⅝	73¼	72⅜	72⅜	72⅝	72⅞	6,310
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	38¼	38¼	38	38⅛	38	38½	322
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	50	51½	50	51½	50	51½	350
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	3¼	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30	31½	30	31½	30⅜	31½	950
Consolidated Gas Company	158	158	158	158	157½	158½	205
Delaware & Hudson	128	129	128	128¼	128	129½	108
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46¾	47	46¾	47	46¾	47¼	240
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18⅜	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾	4,035
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	13½	13½	13½	13½	13¼	13⅝	100
General Electric	31⅞	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31½	2,956
Harlem	285	285	285	285	..	..	25
Iowa Central pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	300
Laclede Gas	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾	22½	23½	300
Lake Erie & Western pf.	75	75	75	75	73½	75	50
Lake Shore	145	145½	145	145½	145	145½	45
Long Island	84	84	84	84	82	85	100
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	21½	21⅜	21½	21½	21½	21⅝	1,831
Louisville & Nashville	50⅞	51⅜	50¾	50⅞	50⅞	51	14,885
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10	10½	9⅞	10	9¾	10	2,910
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	23¼	24½	23¼	24½	24	24½	408
Manhattan Consolidated	106⅜	107	104¾	104¾	104⅝	104⅞	4,445
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	79	80	37
Minnesota Iron	71½	71½	71½	71½	71	72	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29⅞	29⅞	29¼	29¼	29⅜	29⅝	600
Missouri Pacific	23⅝	24	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23	9,571
*National Lead Company	27	27	27	27	26⅞	27½	110
*National Lead Company pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	88½	89¼	5
New-Jersey Central	108½	108½	107½	107½	107	107¼	2,500
New-York Central	98	98⅛	98	98⅛	97¾	98⅛	385
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅝	900
New-York, Sus. & Western	10	10	9¾	9¾	9½	9⅞	200
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	28	470
North American	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5⅜	1,654
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	4¼	800
Northern Pacific pf.	15	15½	15	15½	15	15½	200
Ontario & Western	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	710
Oregon Railway & Nav.	10	10	10	10	10	13	365
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¾	100
Pacific Mail	29⅜	29½	29	29	28⅜	29	2,425
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	1,900
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	18	18	18	18	17¾	18½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	161½	161½	161½	161½	160	161½	325
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12	12½	200
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	90	95	50
Southern Pacific	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20	20½	350
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	301
Southern Railway pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	31	31½	1,244
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33¾	34	33½	33½	33⅜	33½	4,020
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	9	100
Union Pacific, t. r.	7	7¼	7	7	6⅞	7	770
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¾	151
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11½	12	100
*United States Leather	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11	300
*United States Leather pf.	66¾	67½	65¾	66¼	66	66¼	4,110
United States Rubber	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	26⅞	27¼	125
Wabash	7	7	7	7	7	7¼	10
Wabash pf.	18⅝	18¾	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	935
*Western Union Beef	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¾	9¼	100
Western Union Telegraph	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85½	1,525
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12½	12⅝	12	12	12	12¼	5,420
Total sales							155,792

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Kingston & Pembroke	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.30	100

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	12,000	72	
Atch, Top. & S F 4s Trust Co Ctfs	1,000	77	
	9,000	77⅛	
	1,000	77	
	2,000	77⅛	
Atch. Top. & S F Gen 4s When Issued	10,000	78½	
Atch, Top. & S F Ad 4s When Issued	10,000	25⅝	
	8,000	47½	
Atch. Top & S F 2d 8-4 Class A Trust Receipts, 1st In Paid	25,000	26⅛	
	15,000	26	
	10,000	25¾	
Brook Elev 1st	6,000	100	
	2,000	100½	
Brook Elev 2d	5,000	72	
Brook W & W Co 5s	19,000	99½	
Bur, C, Rap & N 1st	3,000	106¾	
	5,000	106⅞	
Canada So 1st Gtd	2,000	108½	
Cen N J G M 5s	8,000	118	
Registered	5,000	116⅞	
Cen Pac 6s 1896	7,000	102	
Cen Pac 6s 1897	9,000	102¼	
Cen Pac 5s 1898	12,000	103½	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	1,000	108¼	
	1,000	108⅝	
	10,000	109	
C, B & Q Iowa Div 4s	15,000	99½	
	5,000 s 30 f	99½	
Chi & Erie 1st	2,000 s 20 f	100⅞	
	4,000	110	
	6,000	110¼	
	5,000	110½	
C & N 25 Year Deb 5s	1,000	106	
C & N S F Deb 5s 1933	3,000	111	
C, C. C & St L, St L Div 4s	10,000	93¼	
C, R I & P Ex 5s	3,000	103⅛	
Ohio & Canton 1st	1,000	80	
T, H V & Tol 5s	2,000	89	
Dan & Rio G Deb 4s	25,000	89¼	
Dul & Iron R Gen 1st 4s When Issued	10,000	102¼	
Dul, So S & At 5s	2,000	98	
E T V & Ga Con G 5s	10,000	108¼	
E E I C of N Y Con 5s	3,000	100	
E E I C of N Y 1st 5s	1,000	108½	
Erie 1st Con G'ld 7s	5,000 b 3	139	
Erie 4s Prior Bds	10,000 s 20 f	93½	
Ft W & D C 1st T C Ctfs	5,000	68	
	5,000	68¼	
G H & S A 2d	8,000	100	
H T C G M 4s	10,000	69¾	
I & G N 1st	2,000	117⅛	
L G G C of St L 1st 5s	5,000	95	
L S & M So 1st Con	6,000	113	
Lex A & P F 1st	5,000	113⅝	
L & N Un Gold 4s	1,000	79½	
L & N Cons	1,000	107	
L & N P & A 1st	1,000	101	
Man Ry Con 4s	8,000	97	
M & St P 1st Chi & Pac W'n 5s	4,000	112½	
M & St P 7s Gold	4,000	124½	
M & St P 1st L & D	8,000	117½	
M & St L 1st I Ex	1,000	103¾	
M & St L Con 6s	10,000	101	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	5,000	85⅜	
	500	86½	
	10,000	85½	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	1,000	60⅜	
	2,000	60½	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	10,000	92½	
Nash, C & St L 1st	10,000	127	
N Y Chi & St L 4s	27,000	103¾	
N Y & Har 1st Coup	12,000	114⅝	
N Y. Lack & W 1st	1,000	131½	
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs	4,000	137	
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	2,000b3	93	
Northern Ohio 1st	10,000	102¾	
Nor Pac 2d Coup	5,000	109⅜	
	1,000	110¼	
North Pac 3d Coup	9,000s20f	75	
	5,000	75½	
	3,000s3	75½	
	13,000	75½	
	4,000	75	
	5,000	75¼	
North Pac Cons 5s	80,000	75	
	1,000	40¼	
	14,000	40⅜	
	16,000	40	
	20,000b3	40	
	2,000	39⅞	
	18,000	39¾	
Trust Co Certfs	5,000	39¾	
	21,000	40	
	9,000	40¼	
	5,000	40¼	
	3,000	40	
	10,000	40¼	
	10,000	39¼	
	10,000	39¾	
Nor Pac Col Tst Nts	15,000	86	
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	1,000	28	
	1,000	29	
Trust Receipts	4,000	28	
	1,000	28¾	
Oreg Short Line 6s	2,000	109	
	4,000	109½	
Trust Co Certfs	19,000	109	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	11,000	64	
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s	2,000	102	
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st	1,000	101½	
Peo & Eastern 1st	1,000	79	
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs	12,000	78⅞	
	3,000	78¾	
	5,000	78⅝	
	5,000	78½	
	1,000	78⅜	
	9,000	78⅛	
Philad'a & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs	1st Installmt Paid	12,000	34½
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs	1st Instllmt Paid	15,000	18
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s Series A	10,000	110¼	
Pittsb'g & W'n 1st	1,000	75½	
	9,000	75⅝	
Rio Grande W'n 1st	4,000	76⅞	
	1,000	76½	
	6,000	76¾	
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s	4,000	100	
St L & S F G M 6s	6,000	106⅞	
St L & San F 2d Class A	1,000	113½	
St Paul M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	2,000	121	
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Receipts	4,000	40¼	
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	10,000	90¾	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	1,000	93	
Tex & N O Cons 5s	7,000	96	
	5,000	96¼	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	87	
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Co Certfs	6,000	74	
	1,000	74½	
	3,000	74	
Tol St L & Chi 1st 5s	1,000	99	
Union Pac 6s, 1895	1,000	102¼	
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Co Certfs	9,000	51¼	
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	25,000	37½	
	15,000	37⅞	
	6,000	38	
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	30,000	34	
Wabash R R 1st	9,000	105½	
	1,000	105⅝	
	6,000	105⅞	
Det & Chicago Ext	1,000	99¼	
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	4,000	74⅞	
	1,000	74⅝	
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered	5,000	106	
	500	105½	
W Va Cent & P 1st	9,000	108	
W'n U Col Trust 5s	1,000	105⅝	
Wheel'g & L E 1st	5,000	101½	
Wh, L E & P Coal 5s	1,000	70¼	
Wiscon Cent Co 1st	4,000	43	

Total sales $1,097,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alton & T. H	58	60
American Coal	118	120
American C. Oil	17	18
Ann Arbor	10	..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	35½	36¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10
*Bay State Gas	17½	19
B. & So. Ill. pf	..	140
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Brunswick Company	¾	1
Buffalo, R. & P	10½	18
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	55
Bur., C. R. & N	50	..
Canadian Pacific	57	58
Cedar F. & M	..	9
Central Pacific	15	16¼
Chicago & Alton	154	160
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	46
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	103½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	90	90½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	100
Col. & H. Coal	3	3⅞
Col., H. V. & T	..	17½
C., H. V. & T. pf	..	62
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consol. Coal	30	36
Del., Lackawanna & Western	163	164
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13¾
D. M. & Ft. D	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
Detroit Gas	27	30
*D., S. S. & A	5½	6¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	94	96
Erie Tel. & Tel	60	61
Evansville & Terre Haute	33¼	34
Evansville & Terre Taute pf	50½	60
Great Northern pf	110	113
Homestake	30	..
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Central	94	96
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	21	27½
Illinois Steel Company	66	70
Int. Cord. & Ins	25	..
Iowa Central	9½	10
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keok. & D. M	3½	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	17½	..
Laclede Gas pf	80½	82½
Lake Erie & Western	21	22
L., St. L. & T	..	4
Mich. P. Car	15	20
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Mich. P. Car pf	59	61
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
*Metropolitan Traction	105	106
Mexican Central	10	11½
Mexican National ctfs	1⅝	2
Minn. & St. L	20	20½
M. & St. L. 2d pf	48	49
Mo., K. & T	13	13½
Mobile & Ohio	23½	24
Mor. & Essex	164	166
N., C. & St. L	65	85
National Linseed Oil	19	20
National Starch	5	9
Nat. St. 1st pf	45	53
National Starch 2d pf	15	25
New Cent. C	7	8
New-England	48	52
N. Y. & N. H	184	185
N. Y., C. & St. L	13	13¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	85	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28½	30
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Nor. & West	2⅝	3
Nor. & West. pf	7⅞	8⅜
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	10½	12
Oregon Imp., t. r	2½	3½
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & Eastern	5	9
Peo., D. & E	3	4
Pittsburg & W. pf	17	20
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	56½	58
P., F. W. & C	162	165
Quicksilver	1½	2¼
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rens. & Sar	180	183
Rio Grande W	16	18¼
Rio Grande W. pf	44	45⅜
R., W. & O	115½	116½
St. L. S. W	5	5½
St. Paul & Duluth	25	28
St. Paul & Omaha	40¼	41
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122	125
St. Paul, M. & M	109	113½
Sil. bull. certs	67½	67⅞
Texas Pacific Land Trust	6½	6⅝
Tol. & O. C	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf	65	75
U. P., D. & G	4¾	5
United States Express	43	47
*United States Cord. gtd, t. r	22½	24
United States Rubber pf	85	86½
Utica & B. River	151	..
Wells-Fargo Express	98	103
W. & L. E. pf	38⅜	40

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref	115⅞	116½	115⅝	115⅝	14,080
Am. Tob	80½	80½	79½	79¾	1,480
A., T. & S.F.	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	130
Chi. Gas	68¾	69¼	68	68	1,700
C., R. I. & P.	72⅞	73⅜	72½	72⅝	2,590
Chi., B. & Q.	80½	80⅝	79½	79⅝	7,600
C., M. & St. P.	77⅛	77⅜	77	77⅛	9,906
Chi. & N. W.	104⅝	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	10
C. of N. J.	107¾	107¾	107⅝	107¾	20
D., & C. F.	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18¼	270
Total sales					48,970

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. T. & S. F. 2d cts	26	26	26	26	$10,000
C. & O. con. 5s	108⅝	109¼	108⅝	109¼	5,000
Total sales					$31,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Gen. Elec	31⅞	31⅞	31	31	160
Louis. & N	50¾	51⅜	50⅜	50⅞	5,860
Manhattan	106	106⅜	105¼	106	90
Mo. Pacific	24	24¼	22½	22⅜	3,140
Phil. & Read.	13½	13⅝	13¼	13¼	1,480
Pac. Mail	29	29⅛	28⅝	29¼	80
T. C. &	33⅜	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	50
U. S. L. pf	67	67¼	65⅝	65⅞	280
W. Union	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	70

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & E. 1st	109¼	110¼	109½	110¼	6,000
N. Pac. con.	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼	10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
C. & C. C.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,100
Croesus	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,100
Total sales					4,100
G. Fleece	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	500
Victor	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	65⅞	66⅛	65	65⅛	633,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	214	217
American Typefounders'	4	4¾
American Typefounders' pf	22½	25
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	104¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	170	180
Barney & Smith Car	15	20
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	97½	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	135	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	198
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104½	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	171	172½
Brooklyn Elevated	14½	16½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	97½	100
Brooklyn Traction	8½	9¾
Brooklyn Traction pf	49½	51½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105¼	105¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	84¾	85¼
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103½	105¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	72
Celluloid Company stock	63	..
Central & South American

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
WALL ST., CORNER OF NASSAU.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
Legal Depositary for Money,
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to cheque through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN J. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French,
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Directors.
August Belmont, John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross, John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis, E. D. Randolph,
Amos T. French, James O. Sheldon,
John N. A. Griswold. Samuel Thomas,
H. L. Higginson, Edward Tuck,
W. P. Hamilton, John I. Waterbury,
R. T. Wilson.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustee's Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1896.

The Trustee has this day designated, by lot, the following:

11	327	1412	1892	2205	2418	2626	2911
66	347	1435	1912	2284	2435	2640	2995
85	371	1516	1966	2293	2471	2662	3002
99	396	1554	2017	2299	2474	2693	3026
102	426	1600	2047	2327	2477	2725	3034
107	435	1650	2073	2330	2480	2756	3138
170	1320	1691	2088	2362	2484	2784	3145
262	1322	1743	2096	2364	2528	2796	3149
281	1336	1848	2105	2373	2555	2818	3287
315	1385	1884	2176	2412	2594	2838	

as the numbers of the seventy-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1878, to be redeemed, by the operation of its Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Surviving Trustee.

SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT R'WAY CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The **Central Trust Company** of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Aug. 13, 1892, it receives offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding $7,500. Bids will be opened at the office of the **Central Trust Company** of New-York, 54 Wall St., at 12 o'clock noon, on March 2, 1896, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the railway company for approval and acceptance.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY,
Cleveland, Onio, Feb. 14, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of the company out of the surplus earnings of the company, the same to be payable March 3, 1896, at the office of Blair & Co., no. 33 Wall St., New-York, to the stockholders of record of Feb. 21, 1896.

The transfer books of the company will close on that date and remain closed until March 4, 1896.
M. D. WOODFORD, President.

Office of HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO., 207 Produce Exchange, Feb. 13, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., payable March 2, to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Feb. 21, and opened at 9 A. M. March 2. The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent bonds of the company, due March 2, 1896, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn.
THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Friday, Feb. 21, 1896, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due March 1, 1896, and will reopen March 2, 1896, at 10 A. M.
T. O. BARBOUR, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Feb'ry 13, 1896.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, February 8, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened February 25, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. ruary 25, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, for furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of prunes, raisins, tinned vegetables, roast beef, corned beef, mattresses, sewing silk, watch caps, saltwater soap, candles, blankets, woolen jerseys, fire grenades, hose, and rubber life belts. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Feb 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon March 20, 1896, and then opened for the veterinary supplies per specifications and schedule, which can be had on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Veterinary Supplies," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Genl., U. S. A.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of Administratrix of Estate of Fredk. Schuchardt, decd.

$7,000 Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1919.
$7,000 Atlantic Dock Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., due 1901.
$2,000 Consolidation Coal Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Bds., due 1897.
$2,000 Treverton Coal Co. Bds., due 1882, July, 1864, coupons on.
$1,000 Chic. & Milwaukee R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., due 1898.
$7,000 Long Island City & Flushing R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1911.
$4,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western R'way 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds. and $180 Scrip.
17 shs. Laclede Gas Light Co.
19 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. Co.
15 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
8 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
126 shs. American Bank Note Co.
20 shs. N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Prefd. Trust Receipts, (Ast. Pd.)
88 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
29 shs. Louisiana & Missouri River R. R. Prefd.
40 shs. Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. Co.
10 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co.
11 shs. Phoenix National Bank.
25 shs. Ohio & Mississippi R'way Co. common.
54 shs. American Coal Co.
2 shs. Cameron Coal Co.
20 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
31 shs. Hannibal Bridge Co.
25 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
35 shs. Long Island Insurance Co., (In liq.)
10 shs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co. Receipt.
55 shs. Treverton Coal Co.
50 shs. Cumberland Coal & Iron Co.
40 shs. Queens County Ferry Co.
$1,000 Belleville & Newark Horse R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900. Guar.
1 share Long Island Driving Association.
$1,304.77 Notes of Orazio Lugo, dated April 24, 1884.
(By order of Executors.)
20 shs. National Park Bank.
13 shs. Nassau Bank.
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
39 shs. First National Bank of Hoboken.
(By order of Assignees.)
250 shs. Harlem R. R. Co.
10 shs. Fifth Avenue Bank.
$5,000 Birmingham R'y & Electric Co. 5 p. c. Bds., due 1924.
$4,000 Louisiana West. R. R. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
1 share United Merchants of N. Y.
20 shs. Kensico Cemetery.
(By order of Administrators.)
$10,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Dec., 1833, coups. on.
94 shs. Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
14 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
$1,000 Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Guar. Bond, 1899.
65 shs. Brighton Beach Impt. Co., Limited.
$2,000 Brighton Beach Impt. Co., Limited, 6 p. c. Bds., February, 1908.
20 shs. Deer Hill Co., Limited.
$1,000 Deer Hill Co., Limited, 5 p. c. Gold Bd., January, 1897.
$1,100 Storm King Club 5 p. c. Certfs. of Indeb., January, 1902.
$100 Hanover Club, Bklyn, 1st Mtge, 6 p. c. Bond.
$1,000 Eppinger & Russell Co. of N. Y. City 6 p. c. Mtge Bond., Sept., 1904.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$6,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
8 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
5 shs. Electro Gas Parent Co., Acetylene Gas.
25 shs. International Telegraph & Telephone Co.
50 shs. Oswegatchie Light & Power Co.
100 shs. Bowery Bank.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
100 shs. American Lithographic Co. Pfd.
15 shs. Hide & Leather Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank of Jersey City.
40 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co. of Bklyn.
$7,000 Newark, Ohio, Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Oct., 1905, Oct., 1893, Coups on.
$2,000 Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co., 6 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1907, Jan., 1894, Coups. on.
$1,000 Escanaba, Mich., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bd., Oct., 1911, April, 1894, Coups. on.
$3,000 Rochester, Minn., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Mch., 1907, Sept., 1893, Coups. on.
$1,000 Spartansburg, S. C., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Aug., 1908, Feb., 1894, Coups. on.
45 shs. First Natl. Bank of Jersey City.
6 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY

of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City, on TUESDAY, February 25th, 1896, at one o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 26th inst.
J. O. STEVENS, Secretary.

N. Y., Feb. 11th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting will be held THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad Street, in the City of New-York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic");) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Italy, Egypt, and British India, per steamship Normannia, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Normannia";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 2 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Lewis Berger.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 11:30 AM for Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, per steamship Condal, (letters must be directed "per Condal";) at 3:30 P. M. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Colombia, via Curacao, must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 2 PM for Port Royal Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alleghany.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Origen";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*Normania, Feb. 19, 11 AM	†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM	†Ems, March 28, 10 A M
†Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Mch. 7, 10 AM	†Kaiser Wilhelm II., April 4, 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line,	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 4½ h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 5½ h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS ....Feb. 19 ST. LOUIS ....March 11
ST. PAUL .....Feb. 26 ST. PAUL ....March 18
NEW-YORK...March 4 NEW-YORK...March 25

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernl'd, Feb. 19, noon | Noordland, Mar. 4, noon
So'thw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM | Friesland, Mar. 11, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Feb. 22 11 A.M. | Umbria, March 7, M.
Campania, Feb. 29, 6 A.M. | Lucania, Mr. 14, 5.30 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, and $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. EDAM.....Sat., Feb. 22, 9 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM...Sat., Feb. 29, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle..Sat., Feb. 22, 6 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Feb. 29, 1 P.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MASSACHUSETTS.....Feb. 22, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. P. & P. A.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS,
via MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES. One way, Excursion, or Tourist's Tickets to ALL WINTER RESORTS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA. Our 64-page Tourist Hand Book mailed free upon application. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route.) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday (Passengers and Freight.) Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

SPEND
Washington's Birthday
AT
Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, or Richmond, Va.

Round trip tickets, $13, 13.50, 14, etc.
" " " Covering 1¼ Days'
Hotel expenses at Hygeia or Princess Anne Hotels, $17. Entire trip can thus be made at total cost of $17.

Delightful ocean trip can be made to these resorts by taking one of the fast and popular steamers of the

OLD DOMINION LINE,

leaving New-York Thursday and Friday at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. Returning leave Norfolk Friday, Saturday, and Sunday at 6 P. M. Tickets include meals and stateroom berth.

For reservation of staterooms and other information, apply to
OLD DOMINION S. S. CO., New Pier 26, North River, N. Y.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, V. P. and T. M.

Take a Trip to Jamaica during Lent.

It is the Queen of West Indian Islands; rich in Romance, Scenery, Sunshine, and Salubrity of Climate. The commodious steamships of the

Atlas line

sail weekly, and offer exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. Illustrated booklet free.
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State Street, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM | Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM | Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM
Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM | Britannic, April 1, 10 AM
Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM | Majestic, April 8, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA,
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frosts unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO
WEST INDIES,
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.
For illustrated circulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....March 14, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 21, 3 P. M.
PERU.....March 30, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N.Y.
ALLIANCA, Feb. 20. ADVANCE, Feb. 29.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, (Jacks. Direct,) Thursday, Feb. 20
COMANCHE, (Chas. & Jacks.,) Sat., Feb. 22
IROQUOIS, (Chas. & Jacks.,) Tues., Feb. 25
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Egar, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P.M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, QWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars, connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Western Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

RENTALS THE CITY PAYS

List Prepared by Controller Fitch for the Legislature.

AMOUNT PAID ANNUALLY $364,255

Over $95,000 for Rooms in the Stewart Building, of Which $59,000 Is for the Finance Department.

Controller Fitch yesterday sent the following communication to Speaker Fish of the Assembly:

Dear Sir: In response to the resolution of the Assembly in relation to property leased by the City of New-York, which was communicated to me, under date of Feb. 10, 1896, I transmit herewith a statement showing in detail the information requested.

The statement is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

Location.	Rental.
3,346 Third Avenue	$300.00
Corner Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue	4,000.00
44 and 46 Hamilton Street	5,100.00
Ten lots, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, between Avenues B and C	4,000.00
370 East Seventy-sixth Street	300.00
Eightieth Street and Avenue B	600.00
79 Rutgers Slip	200.00
303 East One Hundred and Tenth Street	300.00
175 Western Boulevard	240.00
532 West Twenty-second Street	600.00
489 East Sixth Street	480.00
1,950 Second Avenue	360.00
513 West Fifty-second Street	360.00
Fifty-second Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues	1,200.00
324 East Fifty-sixth Street	360.00
28½ Little West Twelfth Street	600.00
424 and 426 East Forty-eighth Street	4,000.00
One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, near Courtlandt Avenue	4,000.00
259 and 261 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street	2,600.00
120 East Thirty-second Street	1,500.00
641 Amsterdam Avenue	480.00
74 New Chambers Street	600.00
238 Broome Street	600.00
81 King Street	900.00
Eightieth Street, between Avenues A and B	4,000.00
150 Elizabeth Street	480.00
280 East Fortieth Street	600.00
950 Columbus Avenue	300.00
2,731 Eighth Avenue	600.00
202 East Sixty-fifth Street	480.00
94 Greenwich Street	600.00
1,397 and 1,399 Park Avenue	838.57
387 and 391 West Twelfth Street	4,000.00
505 and 509 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street	5,000.00
612 and 616 West Fifty-second Street	4,250.00
626 and 629 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street	5,000.00
467 West Thirty-fourth Street	480.00
601 East Sixteenth Street	300.00
339 East Eighty-sixth Street	480.00
7 Gouverneur Slip	600.00
444 West Twentieth Street	300.00
441 Brook Avenue	300.00
351 East Thirty-second Street	240.00
Total	$62,228.57

DEPARTMENT STREET IMPROVEMENT TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.

Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street	$1,080.00
Hallock's Building, village of William's Bridge	480.00
College Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street	900.00
Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street	2,700.00
Total	$5,160.00

JUDICIAL COURTS.

Second Avenue and First Street	$4,000.00
Second Avenue and Twenty-third Street	1,700.00
Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street	2,600.00
Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street	3,662.00
Eighth Avenue, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets	3,500.00
	$15,462.00

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

No. 102 Norfolk Street	$350.00
No. 230 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street	2,000.00
Nos. 263 and 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street	5,000.00
No. 13 to 17 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street	5,000.00
Nos. 179 and 181 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street	3,750.00
Burnett Place, near Barry Street	720.00
One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, near Tenth Avenue	2,800.00
No. 509 to 517 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street	3,950.00
No. 171 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street	1,100.00
Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street	1,000.00
No. 124 Henry Street	2,100.00
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue	4,000.00
No. 1,941 Madison Avenue	4,500.00
No. 225 East One Hundred and Tenth Street	1,000.00
Seventy-seventh Street, near Third Avenue	7,000.00
Second Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street	3,800.00
No. 25 Sheriff Street	1,200.00
No. 160 Elm Street	1,700.00
Boulevard and Eighty-second Street	3,200.00
Webster Avenue and Suburban Street	780.00
	$54,950.00

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

34 East Twenty-ninth Street	$2,000.00
Sedgwick Avenue, Twenty-third Ward	1,800.00
Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street	950.00
Thirty-fifth Precinct Police Station, (Station Street, between Broadway and Albany Road)	2,000.00
Total	$6,750.00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

31 Chambers Street	$12,000.00
2,401-2,405 Third Avenue	10,000.00
Approach for temporary bridge, Third Avenue	13,000.00
One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near Columbus Avenue	4,800.00
Total	$39,800.00

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

2,456 Valentine Avenue	$1,500.00
East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, (East River)	5,500.00
68 Gouverneur Street	900.00
Total	$7,900.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

253 Spring Street	$540.00
Ogden Avenue, near Birch Street	700.00
210 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street	75.00
108 John Street	1,800.00
Total	$3,115.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

96 Broadway, Change of Grade Commission, damages	$1,000.00
Tryon Row, Law Department	16,000.00
280 Broadway, Department of Taxes and Assessments	19,500.00
280 Broadway, Commissioners of Accounts	3,840.00
280 Broadway, Department of Finance	59,000.00
280 Broadway, Commissioner of Jurors	3,000.00
27 Chambers Street, Board of Assessors	2,500.00
31 Chambers Street, Bureau of Street Openings	6,500.00
256 Broadway, Rapid Transit Commission	2,000.00
5 Beekman Street, Public Administrator	2,000.00
5 Beekman Street, Corporation Attorney	2,000.00
Fourth Avenue, corner of Eighteenth Street, Superintendent of Buildings	8,500.00
Fifth Avenue, corner of Eighteenth Street, Supreme Court, Appellate Division	14,500.00
280 Broadway, Aqueduct Commission	10,200.00
Maple Lawn, Westchester County, Aqueduct Commission	600.00
213-227 West Twenty-sixth Street, Ninth Regiment Armory	15,000.00
334-340 West Forty-fourth Street, First Battery Armory	2,750.00

SUMMARY.

Department.	Amount.
Finance Department	$59,000.00
Commissioner of Jurors	3,000.00
Taxes and Assessments	19,500.00
Law Department	16,000.00
Bureau of Street Openings	6,500.00
Board of Assessors	2,500.00
Superintendent of Buildings	8,500.00
Judicial District Courts	15,462.00
Street Improvement, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	5,160.00
Public Works	39,800.00
Street Cleaning	62,228.57
Police	6,750.00
Charities and Correction	7,900.00
Public Administrator	2,000.00
Corporation Attorney	2,000.00
Supreme Court, Appellate Division	14,500.00
Aqueduct Commission	10,800.00
Rapid Transit Commission	2,000.00
Change of Grade Commission	1,000.00
Armories	17,750.00
Fire Department	3,115.00
Board of Education	54,950.00
Commissioners of Accounts	3,840.00
Total	$364,255.57

Bequests to Methodist Institutions.

The will of Mary A. Graydon was filed yesterday. It states that there are no relatives or next of kin to the testatrix, and the value of the estate is not given.

To her executors, William and Henry Man, the testatrix leaves $8,000 in trust, the income to be paid to her father's servant, Mary Halbert, and the fund on her death to revert to the residuary estate.

The testatrix leaves $3,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Church Home of this city, $2,000 to the New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and $3,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn.

The will divides $33,000 among a number of friends of the testatrix, and the residue goes to her friends, Mary Jane Martin, Mathilda G. Carson, and Eliza Mead.

REX MASTER OF NEW-ORLEANS

Many Beautiful Tableaus in the Mardi Gras Parade—Pageant and Ball in the Evening.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—Mardi Gras was celebrated to-day in the customary way. There were three huge pageants—Rex, illustrating the heavenly bodies; the "Phunny Phorty Phellows," representing a burlesque on the advanced woman, and Comus parading at night, with a gorgeous series of tableaus illustrating the months and the seasons.

The traditional Boeuf Gras headed the display of Rex, being a gigantic live steer carried on a sacrificial car. Rex, the King of the Carnival, rode next upon a splendid golden throne built on a chariot, and borne upon the backs of a twain of sturdy dragons. White-haired Wisdom, scanning the heavens through a telescope, and writing his observations on a scroll for the benefit of humanity, was the title car. Float No. 3 pictured the constellation of the Great Bear, with the burly beast surrounded by snow and ice and the stars of his suite.

Jupiter, the big planet, and in mythology the leader of the gods, was shown on the next car, presiding over the destinies of the world, which lay extended beneath him. Hesperides was represented by the dragon Cadmus, which guards the golden fleece. Castor and Pollux, the Gemini of the heavens, were represented seated upon clouds before Jupiter, who cast them into the universe above. The seventh float pictured Aquarius, cup-bearer of the gods, kneeling upon a cloud, and upsetting his constellation from his pitcher.

Following was Venus, most brilliant of the planets, and represented as presiding over the loves of men, surrounded by cupids. The Pleiades, the Centaurs, Saturn, Leda, Mercury, Orpheus, Corona, Mars, Berenice, Perseus, Argonavis, and Virgo were the subjects of the remaining tableaus, each being pictured according to its mythological significance.

Following immediately the pageant of Rex was that of the "Phunny Phorty Phellows," who, in twenty tableaus, presented a number of striking burlesques on the woman suffragists, the woman lecturer, the dress reformer, &c.

Hardly had the immense crowds rested from the excitements and pleasures of the day parades when they were called out to witness the display of Comus, which appeared upon the streets at twilight. Comus, the god of merriment, led the van of the pageant upon a great golden car, containing a fountain whose streams poured from the mouths of dragons, the whole representing change. The second was the title car, being a winged hourglass resting on the rosy clouds of the future, and encircled by the scythe of Time.

Car No. 3 showed Time, seated on the top of the earth, watching the ceaseless flow of the sands in the hourglass. Below him were the wise men of the world pondering over the meaning of eternity and computing the calendar.

Car No. 4 depicted Winter, with two glittering columns of snow and ice on either side of the hoary guardians of the frozen kingdoms. Ice and frost sprites and polar bears completed the scene.

Car No. 5, "Birth of the New Year," showed the year in a cradle in the arms of a sphinx, while the seasons stand ready as sponsors for the new year.

January was shown on the next float as the double-faced god who looks on while glistening sleet and rain fall upon the earth. February was symbolized by Comus in a chariot of dripping icicles, typifying the breaking up of Winter. St. Valentine's Day was referred to by the presence of two jesters, with Diana, and a couple of lovers playing the game of hearts. Spring was pictured by the garden beginning to bloom with a hundred flowers, while the storks make ready to fly forward with the glad tidings.

March, on the ninth car, was shown as the blustering deity, surrounded by the impish winds and boisterous warriors of Mars. A gigantic rabbit's nest, presided over by the fairies, typified April and Easter. A chariot of sunflowers, drawn by doves, and driven by the Gemini through a field of flowers, symbolized May.

Next was Summer. Wells of water were shown in the tableau springing from masses of rock. Brilliant tiger lilies gazed at luscious strawberries. Sportive fish snapped at numerous insects, while stalks of corn were weighted down with huge ears. June was represented by Juno, attended by her gorgeous peacocks, while her maidens offered burning libations to the sunflowers.

On the July car was Caesar, father of the name of the month, standing in a sunburst surrounded by representatives of the countries he had conquered. August was represented by a bacchanalian revel. Bacchus and his followers are seen in an arbor of luscious grapes.

Autumn, the time of harvest, was represented by the sprites of agriculture, who were weaving garlands for the harvesters. September, the month of hurricanes, was typified by a bursting waterspout, surrounded by water nymphs hurling rugged javelins of lightning back and forth. The October car showed a woodland scene in the Fall.

November was signified by a monster turkey, decorated with chrysanthemums, surrounded by two cooks and a Puritan man and maiden, offering up thanksgiving prayers. The twentieth and last tableau of Comus, and the last of the carnival of 1896, was a pretty delineation of Santa Claus coming in his sleigh for his regular December visit.

Comus's pageant ended its parade at the French Opera House, where a ball of unrivaled splendor was held. Rex entertained at the Carondelet Palace with his queen and maids, the hugh building of the Washington Artillery being converted into a representation of the universe, with the stars and constellations forming the decorations.

BOYCOTTED BY THE GERRY SOCIETY

An Agent Says It Does Not Commit Children to Deborah Nursery.

The trouble in the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childs Protectory, at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Forest Avenue, which was aired in Morrisania Court last week, and at which the deposed Superintendent, M. A. Goldstein, accused Lawrence Howard, a teacher, with disorderly conduct, came up again yesterday before Magistrate Wentworth.

Max Katz of 347 Forest Avenue, took eleven-year-old Philip Pitsky, an inmate of the Deborah Nursery, to the rooms of the Gerry society last Sunday, as the boy said he had been brutally beaten by Howard. Katz said he was eating his breakfast at his home, and on hearing the boy's screams ran into the street and found him running to escape from Howard.

Katz told awful tales about the institution, and asked that an investigation be made at once. On Monday morning Agent Watson of the Gerry society visited the nursery and made a thorough investigation of the establishment, and as a result ordered Katz, Howard, and Goldstein to go to court yesterday afternoon. Katz did not appear, however, and could not be found.

Agent Watson took the stand, and said that he found from the boys in the nursery that the story which Katz and the boy told was false in every particular, and Howard, instead of being a tyrant, was a favorite, and that Goldstein was hated for his cruelty. Goldstein, on the other hand, accused Howard, and said that the Gerry society was backing Howard. Watson then said to Magistrate Wentworth: "Your Honor, the Gerry society has not committed a child to that institution for fifteen months, and never proposes to in the future. I was instructed by the society to state to the court that the Deborah Nursery is a disgrace to the city, unfit for any child to stay in, and ought to be wiped out of existence."

Mr. Watson also said he learned that Pitsky's mother, who is married, has a shoe store at 396 Seventh Avenue, and is able to take care of him. On learning this, the Magistrate refused to commit the boy to the nursery again, and directed the woman to take her son home. Watson said that during the last five years the Gerry society has prosecuted thirty cases of various nature against the institution, and fifteen months ago decided to boycott it.

Empire State Bank to Dissolve.

Application was made yesterday to Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the Empire State Bank. The applicants were James W. Conron, President; Charles H. Roberts, Cashier, and the Directors of the bank.

Jordan J. Rollins was appointed referee in the matter, and the order to show cause was set down for June 1. This action is in accordance with the vote of the stockholders who decided to wind up the bank's affairs. Its business is being liquidated through the Astor Place Bank.

The premises of the Empire State Bank at 640 Broadway were burned on Nov. 5, 1895, and in consequence of the poor business done by the bank for the past few years the Directors and stockholders decided not to continue the business. The assets are $335,673, of which $65,241 is in cash on deposit in the Astor Place Bank, and the liabilities are $480. Most of the depositors have been paid.

GREGORY MURDER TRIAL

The Accused Man Listens Listlessly to Evidence Against Him.

TESTIMONY OF HIS WIFE'S RELATIVES

The Prisoner Believed for a Long Time that His Wife Was Unfaithful to Him — His Threats Against Her Life.

Jesse M. Gregory's trial for the murder of his wife, Clara, on April 6, 1895, was continued yesterday in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions.

Gregory is thirty-eight years old. When he was twenty-three years old he met Clara Cotte in Hackensack, N. J., and after a brief courtship he married her. They came to this city, and for nearly nine years they lived happily together. They had little money, but their wants were few. Three children, girls, were born to them, and as these grew older Gregory found it harder and harder to meet the demands upon him. He finally removed his family to Goshen, N. Y., where he worked for five years. Then he brought his family back to this city in order, he said, to remove his wife from the influence of a man.

Soon after the family's return to this city Gregory and his wife quarreled and separated. He was still infatuated with her, sent her all the money he could scrape together, and visited her when she allowed him to do so. He suspected that she was encouraging other men, and dogged her day and night.

When he thought he had proof of her infidelity he went to her home, 423 Eighth Avenue, and shot her. He was arrested two days later. The police found him in bed in the lodging house at 374 Hudson Street. He was bleeding from three bullet wounds and from a cut in his left wrist. He had attempted suicide.

Gregory looked like a man of at least fifty years of age when he appeared in court yesterday. His hair is silvery, and his expression is old and haggard. His father, a real estate dealer of Goshen, N. Y., who sat behind him in court, appeared by far the more vigorous of the two.

The trial was first called a week ago today. Abraham Levy, counsel for the defense, insisted that Gregory was too ill and feeble to bear the strain of the trial, but Recorder Goff, after hearing a report on his condition from the Tombs physician, Dr. Ward, ordered that the trial proceed. It took the entire week to obtain the jury.

Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne opened the case for the prosecution. He was assisted by Deputy Assistant District Attorney H. S. Davis. The only women present in the court were Mrs. Martin, a sister of the dead woman, with whom she was living at the time of the murder, and two neighbors. Gregory sat next to his lawyer, listless and apparently unconcerned.

The opening speech to the jury was Mr. Davis's maiden effort in a criminal court. He was perceptibly nervous at first, but his voice grew stronger as his earnestness increased, and he begged the jury to "eliminate all sentiment, and protect society from brute force." The very simplicity of the case, Mr. Davis said, accentuated its brutality. He was informed that the defense would be insanity.

At this point Mr. Levy objected to any characterization of the proposed line of defense, and Recorder Goff sustained the objection.

"On your decision," concluded Mr. Davis, "rest the lives and happiness of many women cursed with brutal husbands."

Richard A. Craig, a civil engineer, was the first witness called. He identified a diagram he had drawn of the rooms at 423 Eighth Avenue, occupied by Mrs. Gregory in April last.

Mrs. Martin, wearing widow's weeds and a long veil, was the next to take the witness stand. Since her sister, Mrs. Gregory, was murdered, she had left the Eighth Avenue house, and now lives at 389 West Twelfth Street. Her husband, John A. Martin, died in May. She told of the troubles of her sister and brother-in-law, and explained that Mrs. Gregory came to her with her children. On the evening of April 6 Mrs. Martin took her daughter, Edna, for a walk, leaving Mrs. Gregory and Hattie Gregory to care for her other two children. As she went out she saw Jesse M. Gregory in the vestibule of the house. He disappeared from her view, and she did not see which way he went.

Mrs. Martin told of her return two hours later to her rooms, and described, with the aid of Mr. Craig's diagram, where she saw the blood stains, where her sister's body had lain. Further examined by Mr. Osborne, she said that from 4:30 o'clock to 8:30 o'clock P. M. on the day of the shooting she had seen Gregory walking up and down Eighth Avenue, in front of their house, as if waiting for somebody. For five weeks prior to that date she had seen Gregory daily, walking on Eighth Avenue, watching the house. Four weeks before the shooting Gregory told her that he believed his wife was misbehaving herself and that she was encouraging her (Mrs. Gregory) in her conduct.

Pressed to repeat the exact language used, Mrs. Martin wept and said she really could not. She compromised, after a little persuasion, by whispering it to the stenographer, who repeated it aloud. Even worse language was used at a subsequent meeting, she said. When Mr. Osborne insisted on hearing it, Mr. Levy asked the Court to protect the witness from "needless degradation." Recorder Goff decided that a further particularization of the words was unnecessary.

As Gregory left the house, in obedience to her command, Mrs. Martin said, he shouted:

"You can tell Clara that if ever I see her with another man I'll shoot her."

Mrs. Martin further testified that whenever she saw Gregory and his wife together they were quarreling. Mrs. Gregory was only sixteen years old when she was married, and confided all her troubles to Mrs. Martin, who was five years her senior.

Gregory sat listless throughout the examination, less interested apparently than even the court officers.

On cross-examination by Mr. Levy, Mrs. Martin admitted that she felt bitter toward the prisoner. She did not think that he had been a good husband to her sister, but she declined to swear that he had been a bad one.

"Did you write to the prisoner's father complaining of your sister's behavior?" asked Mr. Levy.

A storm of objections met this question, and the following one: "Did you write this letter?"

The objections were overruled, and the letter was admitted, after Mrs. Martin admitted having written it. It said, among other things: "I am truly sorry for Jesse. I believe he was driven to do it."

"Now, what did you mean by that statement?" asked Mr. Levy. "Did you mean that Gregory's wife had misbehaved, and that his anger was justifiable?"

Yes, that is what I meant."

Mrs. Martin then said that Gegory had offered to forgive his wife and take her to live with him again, but that Mrs. Gregory had confided to her that she would never live with him again.

"Did your husband ever object to your sister visiting you because of her behavior?" asked Mr. Levy.

Mr. Osborne objected, and Mr. Levy suggested that when he had anything to say to the Court, he should arise to say it. Mr. Osborne was leaning back on his chair, with his legs crossed, at the time. He retorted: "I am amenable to the Court."

Mr. Levy said sweetly: "You are, I think, amenable to instruction from any gentleman."

Mrs. Martin answered the question in the negative before the Recorder could pass on the objection.

On the direct examination Mrs. Martin said that the only knowledge she had against her sister's fair fame was from Gregory and from his father. She saw bruises on her sister and was told that they were inflicted by Gregory. She read in the newspaper that five years ago Gregory found a man named Moran in his wife's room in Hackensack, and stabbed him.

That ended Mrs. Martin's examination. She returned to her seat in the rear of the courtroom beside her father and brother.

Mr. Levy recalled Mrs. Martin and asked her who told her of her sister's death. An objection to this question was sustained, as was an objection to the question: "Did you not say to the child who told you your sister was dead, 'She is better off in the condition she now is than in the life she was leading'?"

Lewis C. Cotte, steward of the Hackensack Club, and father of the dead woman, testified that his daughter married Gregory against his will. They lived in Hackensack, N. J., about seven years. He never heard of their quarreling there. No one had told him that rumor was busy with his daughter's name, and he had never written to his son-in-law regarding any trouble between him and his wife.

On cross-examination, Mr. Cotte admitted writing a letter to his son-in-law inclosing a letter received from his daughter Clara. The letters were finally admitted as evidence. In the letter from Clara to her father she asked him for $2 to get her things to New-York. She said she thought he had treated her very unkindly and should have gone to her and told her that she was doing wrong. She said she would return the money to her father as soon as she got work. She said she tried to put Mr. Moran in the hospital when he became sick. She said she did not intend to run after him. She said she had to pay $1 for a room. Jesse gave her $1 a day. She said she was going to send Jennie to school with Clara.

In the letter to Jesse Mr. Cotte wrote that the former could come to see his daughter Hattie. He wrote that he had refused to send money to Clara and would not have anything to do with her until she behaved herself.

The witness said he did not hear of his daughter having anything to do with Moran after the stabbing.

Mr. Levy asked him if he had heard about her intercourse with Gillen, Ross, and Cassidy H. Edwards. He said he had not.

In answer to the Recorder the witness said he had visited his daughter several times in this city.

Mrs. Effie Cotte, wife of Alfred Cotte, a printer, of Hackensack, N. J., was the next witness. Jesse Gregory was at her house ten days before his wife's death. He asked if Clara was there. She said no. He called her a liar. She thanked him, and said Clara had not been there since March 17. He turned to me and said, "I'll kill her! I'll surely kill her!" She said he was very foolish. He would not suffer half as much as his children in years to come if he carried out his threat. He said he did not care. He could not live with Clara, he was bound no other man should. He said he would kill her if he had to hang for it. He said he had broken up housekeeping, and asked the witness if she would not look after his daughter Teresa. She promised to do so.

On cross-examination, the witness said Gregory told her he had great trouble on his mind, and began to cry. The little girl came in and said: "What are you crying for, papa?" He left the room. The witness said she was the sister-in-law of the accused.

Thomas Batterly testified to continual quarrels between Gregory and his wife when they lived in King and Leroy Streets.

At this point the court adjourned until to-day.

ALIENISTS THINK LEVY IS INSANE.

Drs. Hamilton and Fitch Say He May Become Dangerous.

When the trial to determine the mental condition of Daniel Levy was resumed yesterday before Judge Bookstaver and a jury in Part IV. of the Supreme Court, De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Sigmund M. Lehman, who caused Levy's arrest for annoying his wife, sprang a surprise by producing a large bundle of letters written by Levy to Mrs. Lehman and to her father.

Charles F. Holm, Levy's counsel, and even Mr. Nicoll, believed Monday that the letters were destroyed, and Mr. Nicoll introduced testimony to prove the loss of the letters written by Levy, so as to lay the foundation of proving their contents by secondary evidence.

When the case was called yesterday Mr. Nicoll said:

I thought yesterday that the letters were lost, and did not expect to find them. Mr. Lehman, the father of Mrs. Harriet Lehman, is a very old man, and his memory is poor. He had the letters in his possession. I talked with him, and he could not recall what had become of the letters. He had the letters when he caused Levy's arrest several years ago. He could not recall what law firm acted for him then, but I learned that it was either Stern & Rushmore, Howe & Hummel, or Daniel Meyers.

With the expectation of calling on these gentlemen to testify to the loss of the letters, I requested them after court adjourned yesterday to search among their old papers for Levy's letters.

They did search, and, much to my surprise, a large bundle was delivered at my house last night. It came from Stern & Rushmore, and contained Levy's long-lost letters.

If I am required to read them to the jury it will take two days.

Justice Bookstaver said they must be read, and Mr. Nicoll began by reading several of the letters written by Levy to the father of Mrs. Harriet Lehman. They were formal letters, expressing regard for Mr. Lehman's family, and especially for Mrs. Harriet Lehman.

Just as Mr. Nicoll was about to begin reading another batch of letters, one of the jurors said something to him in an undertone, whereupon Mr. Nicoll turned to Justice Bookstaver and said: "May it please the Court, the jury does not think the letters are very entertaining."

It was finally agreed that Mr. Nicoll should read only such letters as he saw fit, and that they should all be given to the jury. In one of the letters read, dated in 1882, Levy complained of the unkind treatment he had received at the hands of Mr. Lehman's family, and said that he regretted that his financial condition was not better. He said he had only one suit of clothes at his command. "To tell the truth," he added, "my other clothes are held for a board bill."

Philip Lehman, brother of Mrs. Harriet Lehman, testified that he had done everything a brother could do to protect his sister and to convince Levy that his attentions were disagreeable to his sister.

"How did you convince or try to convince him?"

"Well, I slapped his face and literally threw him out of the house in 1882."

Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, the alienist, was called to the stand by Mr. Nicoll. He testified that Levy was insane and described his insanity as paranoia sexualia, and said he was liable to kill any one who stood between him and the object of his affection, and was liable to commit suicide.

Dr. Hamilton said that Levy's admission to Mrs. Lehman's husband that he could not help loving her was clear evidence that he was insane. He told of similar cases. He said that Levy's case is chronic, and he should be confined.

Albert Stetson of 243 Broadway, the fourth juror, put this question to Dr. Hamilton: "If a man loves a woman all his life, even though she is married to another man, and loves her until he dies, does he die an insane man?"

"That is a question of ethics," replied Dr. Hamilton, "and I am not here to testify as to ethics."

"Do you consider men insane who persist in love?" asked Mr. Holme.

"No."

"You do not say that all men who love married women are insane?"

"No."

"What are the symptoms of love, doctor?"

"There are no symptoms of love," replied Dr. Hamilton, "love has no symptoms."

"Why not?" Mr. Holme asked.

"Symptoms are evidence of disease," said Dr. Hamilton.

Dr. Hamilton said he could not tell whether Abraham Lincoln and Romeo were insane from love, because he had never examined them.

Dr. Allen Fitch of Bellevue Hospital, another allenist, testified that Levy was afflicted with "paranoia," and was liable to become dangerous at any time.

Dr. Fitch also stated that although Levy said that he had been thrashed by Mrs. Lehmann's brother and her husband, yet he loved the husband and the brother and the father and the whole family because, as he said, "they were Harriet's family." Dr. Fitch said that the malady of Levy was known as "systematized delusional insanity."

When asked how the malady may have arisen, he said that it was hard to tell, but that it was probably from the excitement of first falling in love. The doctor said that the disease had a tendency to overcome the will, and an overt act was likely to occur at any time. "We cannot say that they are dangerous and likely to kill," he said, "until they do kill." He said that the case was one of paranoia, and that what are known as "cranks" were an example of this class.

On cross-examination, Dr. Fitch was asked: "Is the fact that a man loves a married woman a symptom of insanity?"

"Not at all. A man may love a married woman respectfully, and on that account never marry any one else, but under these circumstances, as in this case, where there is persecution, I would say that he was insane."

The fourth juror asked: "Are you here as a city officer, or as an expert under pay of the prosecution?"

Dr. Fitch said that as a city official he would be only a witness as to fact, but the juror said:

"If you are here as a city official, why did I see you prompt Mr. Nicoll, and not Mr. Holme?"

"Because I believe Mr. Nicoll has the right side."

"Then, does he need prompting?" persisted the juror.

"In insanity, not in the law," said Mr. Nicoll.

Mr. Nicoll told the Court that he had a number of other witnesses, and the case went over until to-day.

SUIT TO RECOVER BANK LOSSES.

Action by the Irving Savings Institution Against W. H. Buxton.

The trial of the action brought to foreclose a mortgage made by William H. Buxton to the Irving Savings Institution was resumed yesterday before Justice Smyth in Special Term, Part VI., of the Supreme Court.

The mortgage was given by Buxton to secure the bank for money alleged to have been taken by him in 1898 or prior thereto. Buxton acknowledged an indebtedness to the bank, and paid $25,000 back. It was alleged that he owed more, and finally Buxton executed a mortgage on property in which he had an equity of $80,000. The bank acknowledged that Buxton had paid back $25,000, but alleged that the amount taken was $65,000.

Evidence was introduced to prove collusion between Buxton and D. D. Tompkins, a clerk in the bank.

A long list was read of sums said to have been taken by Tompkins with Buxton's knowledge. Buxton's counsel admitted that Tompkins would testify that the money was taken, but objected that, inasmuch as the bank books were accessible, the evidence was not of the best that could be given.

Tompkins, on cross-examination, said that when informed by the Bank Examiner that he was overdrawn, he went to friends and tried to raise $11,000, the amount of his alleged shortage. He testified that a bond and mortgage had been prepared for his wife's mother to sign to secure the bank. The mortgage was never signed, he said.

"Were you ever indicted?" Tompkins was asked.

"No; I am not aware of it," he replied.

"Isn't it a matter of fact that you had been taking money so long that you lost track of what was taken?"

"I lost track of it entirely," replied Tompkins.

Tompkins then testified that Buxton, Clarence D. Heaton, and himself discussed plans for fixing up the annual report of the Irving Savings Institution for 1893 so that the amount due depositors would figure out correctly and agree with the annual reports of 1890, 1891, and 1892, which, he said, were fixed up in the same way. He said that Heaton said that it would not do to have a shortage appear in the report of 1893, and that the figures should be made as much like those of 1892 as possible.

George B. Latimer, Secretary of the Irving Savings Institution, said that he succeeded Buxton as Secretary of the bank, and that when he took office there was a discrepancy of $65,783.64. Later the discrepancy in the bank's accounts amounted to $70,000. Of this amount, he said, Buxton got $25,000, Tompkins $25,000 or $30,000, W. C. Heaton $2,100, and Clarence D. Heaton $600. He said it was never discovered where the balance went. He said that Clarence D. Heaton paid back his $800.

Clarence D. Heaton testified that he was President of the Irving Savings Institution from January, 1890, to June, 1893, when he resigned.

The case was then adjourned until to-day.

Against the Accident Lloyds.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision in the suit brought by the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentrating Company against Charles P. Ackerman and others of the Guarantee and Accident Lloyds for $25,000 for injuries to employes insured in the company.

Some of the defendants in the suit interposed an answer to the complaint, in which they held that under the contract with the insurance company only one suit could be brought by the plaintiff against one of the defendants to determine his liability, both the plaintiff and the other defendants to be guided by the result of the one suit.

The plaintiff demurred to the answer as insufficient, and Justice Beekman sustains the demurrer. He says that the courts are overburdened with litigation in which the different Lloyd companies are involved, and that the counsel for the companies are continually raising technical objections to suits brought against them.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Peckham, Associate Justice; Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10.30 A. M.

45—Tebbetts vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 68—Evening Post Publishing Company vs. Voigt. 97—Press Publishing Company vs. Munroe. 74—United States vs. Coudert. 88—Orvis vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. 158—Sidell vs. Missouri Pacific Railroad, (preferred.)

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

People vs. Martin V. Strait, appellant.—Argued by H. H. Rockwell for appellant; Charles H. Knipp, District Attorney, for respondents. This is an appeal from a judgment of conviction for murder in the first degree, the defendant having been tried in Chemung County in May, 1895. Strait shot and killed his wife, Joan, in Elmira, Nov. 16, 1894.

Sophia M. Onderdonk vs. New-York and Sea Beach Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by Henry H. Man for appellant, William F. Pickett for respondent.

Albany County Savings Bank vs. Thomas McCarty et al., appellants.—Argued by I. H. Maynard for appellants, E. Countryman for respondent.

Albert W. Todd and another vs. James Gamble and another, appellants; David M. Koehler, appellant, vs. Joseph Hughes; Anna M. Arnold vs. Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hosiery Company, appellant; Jonas Saltzman vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant; Daniel W. Tallmadge and another, appellants, vs. Phineas C. Lounsbery, Treasurer, &c.; Austin P. Gibbons and another vs. James P. Campbell et al., appellants; Eliza Pill vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, appellants; P. S. Kelly vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants; Hugh O'Reilly et al., appellants, vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company; T. J. Conean vs. New-York Central Railroad Company, appellant; Charles H. Jenkins vs. Henry Rogers, appellant; Minnie L. Ackerman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant; Frank D. Wright vs. George Martin and another, appellants; George Gerbig vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant; Frank A. Hall vs. Sterling Iron and Railway Company, appellant; Edward M. Knox vs. Eden Musée American Company, appellant. Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with cost in all courts to abide event.

Sarah Knisely vs. S. P. Pratt and others, appellants.—Order of General Term reversed, and judgment ordered for defendants against plaintiff on non-suit, with costs in all courts.

The Electric Power Company vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, appellants; Russell Collins vs. M. Y. H. Bull and another, appellants; Edith Mason Eaton vs. John Mason and another, appellants; John L. Hamilton and others vs. James J. Coogan and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion below.

People vs. Michael Coosey, appellant.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted.

In re probate of will of Kate L. Landy, deceased; Kate P. Elliott, appellant.—Judgment of General Term modified by striking out clause directing Surrogate to admit will to probate and by inserting, instead thereof, that a trial by jury be had at a Trial Term of the Supreme Court, in the County of New-York of the question as to whether the subscription of the instrument in question was made by the testatrix in the pres

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plans Filed for a New Tall Building—Property Held Too High for Disposal at Auction.

Messrs. Golding & Whitehouse have sold for the estate of Henry F. Spaulding, to H. H. Landon, the Columbia College leasehold, 628 Fifth Avenue, a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 22 by about 65 by 130.

Messrs. Douglas, Robinson & Co. have sold for Mrs. Nathalie E. Baylies, at something under $60,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 42 East Sixty-sixth Street, 22 by 60, on lot 30 by 100.

Plans have been filed by Clinton & Russell, architects, for the Samuel L. Mitchell estate, for the erection of an eighteen-story brick office building at 32 to 36½ Broadway, to cost $600,000.

The Exchange Salesroom, in Liberty Street, was crowded yesterday, the attractions being the offering of the Sylvester Brush property and that of the Cushman estate. The outcome, however, was rather disappointing, because the heirs set too high a value on their holdings. In regard to the Brush property, the auctioneer himself was evidently deceived, and thought that a number of parcels were sold which were really bid in by outsiders acting for the heirs. The prices obtained were, moreover, high enough in warranting one in believing that the property was sold. As it was, three of the parcels offered were actually disposed of to outsiders. George Henry Warren obtained, at $30,300, the four-story brick building, with store, 507 Sixth Avenue, west side, 64 feet north of Thirtieth Street, 17 by 53.7 by 17.4 by 50. Max Danziger bought, at $70,800, the northwest corner of Bowery and Spring Street, 50.7 by 101.2 by 39.6 by 90.7, with three-story brick buildings. Edward J. King, Jr., obtained at $134,750, the property at 441 to 445 Sixth Avenue, west side, 24.8¼ feet south of Twenty-seventh Street, 49.4½ by 100, with an L to Twenty-seventh Street, 35 by 24.8¼, with two-story brick buildings on the avenue and one and three-story brick buildings on the street. The property rents for $5,820. Sixty bids were obtained before the property was finally knocked down.

The property bid in, with prices, was as follows: 125 Greene Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick and iron building, $64,750; southeast corner of Grand Street and Bowery, 50 by 75, similar building, $122,000; 112 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 16 by 99.11, four-story and basement, brick dwelling, $10,500; and northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat with store, $49,000. The other property was drawn.

Mr. Read also offered the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 46 100 by 45.6 by 100, with three-story and attic, brick buildings. This was bid in by the owners, L. & S. Sachs, at $78,000. One of the owners and several of his clerks apparently did most of the bidding, and the price at which they withdrew the property was regarded as preposterously high.

Mr. V. Harnett offered the Cushman property, consisting of the six-story brick building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, and the plot of about six and one-half lots at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. The Broadway corner, started at $250,000, was bid in at $265,000. The highest bid from an outsider was $261,000.

Mr. Harnett sold to R. W. Holmes, at $51,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 139 West Eighty-sixth Street, 23 by 100.8½.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, by executor's order, to Solomon Neuville, at $16,400, the two and three-story brick and frame buildings

GEN. WEYLER DENOUNCED

Cubans Review Alleged Cruelties of the Ten-Year War.

TRYING TO SECURE RECOGNITION

Gen. Palma and Other Leaders in Washington — Senor Pierra Issues a Statement—United States Interests.

Unusual quiet prevailed at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta, 66 Broadway, yesterday. This was principally due to the absence in Washington of Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, delegate and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Cuban Republic; Señor Rubens, counsel, and Gonzalo de Quesada, Secretary of the Junta.

They are in Washington for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon Congress for the recognition of Cuban belligerency. Gen. Palma is armed with the record of atrocities perpetrated by Gen. Weyler during the Ten-Years War.

It is confidently believed by the Cubans that the advent of Weyler with his pronunciamento will hasten favorable action by Congress.

The American Secretary, Richard Smith, was in charge yesterday. Among his callers were Manuel Ros, George Reno, Carlos Bettencourt, and Manuel de la Cruz.

Gen. Calixto Garcia called in the morning and again in the afternoon. His son, Dr. Carlos Garcia, spent most of the afternoon there. He denied the report that another expedition was about to start, under the leadership of his father, for Cuba.

"But, of course, we will go," he added. He confirmed the report that Pinkerton detectives have rented rooms opposite his house, 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and said that they followed them everywhere.

"Two of them are now on Broadway, a few doors below, on the opposite side of the street," he said. He was apparently not concerned, however.

The manifesto of Gen. Weyler caused the following statement from Señor Fidel E. Pierra, the representative of the Junta in this city:

If there ever was any doubt as to the policy which Gen. Weyler would adopt, the proclamation already issued must have dispelled it from the minds of those who thought it possible that the natural tendencies of the man had undergone a change.

A butcher of men, women, and children he was before, and such he is now, and will remain to the end of his days. And yet he does not like to be called by the name which he has made for himself. "I am not cruel, I am not a butcher; I am only a disciplinarian," he has declared to some representatives of the American press. "If I slaughtered non-combatants during the war of 1868-'78, it was in obedience to superior orders; as a military man, my only business was to carry out the orders," he is said to have added.

It is possible that Gen. Weyler may have a conscience, and that he tries to quiet it by practicing deception upon himself, as he tries to cover his record of blood and infamy with misrepresentation and falsehood. Carrying out superior orders?

Bloody and ferocious as Valmaseda was, he was never guilty of the blood-curdling crimes committed by Weyler. Valmaseda issued the orders. They were cruel enough; but did they instruct Weyler to treat women and children as he did? Did they command him to commit acts of carnage and ferocity such as he perpetrated with the brothers Odoardo y Tamayo, whom he found at the Lavado, a country place belonging to J. V. Aguilera? Did he not find them in bed sick, almost dying; and did he not order them dragged into the yard, and there cut to pieces with machetes?

Did the orders from his superior officers command him to have the lady he found there stripped of her clothing and compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to dance before his soldiers, together with her little girl, eight years old?

Was he commanded to invite the men and women of the small country places to balls, and then at a certain signal have his troops enter the houses with unsheathed machetes and cut to pieces every one, including the musicians?

Can Gen. Weyler sleep when his memory carries him back to his march between Guaimaro and Las Tunas amid scenes of bloodshed and carnage, and outrage, and arson, and every conceivable crime that can be conceived and committed by a hyena with the intelligence of man? I cannot commit to paper some of the deeds of Gen. Weyler; they cannot be printed. Assassination of inoffensive people was his minor crime.

Every possible outrage that can be perpetrated on a woman was perpetrated and authorized by him until the victim lost her life, or was finished with a bayonet or a machete. Those scenes have been described by a countryman of Gen. Weyler, by a Spaniard, who ran away horror-stricken. His name is Enrique Donderis, and the title of his pamphlet, "The Cuban Question by a Spaniard."

According to Weyler's proclamation, all those who by act or word belittle the name or prestige of Spain, or her army, her navy, the volunteers, or the firemen will be punished with death.

People in this country have no idea of all that that article of the proclamation will be made to cover. A simple look by a Cuban will suffice to subject him to a court-martial and to death. This has been done many times, and it will be repeated again under Weyler.

Mr. Reno, who was during a visit to Cuba last Fall several times imprisoned pending an examination of his papers, said:

"The name of Weyler is one of horror to the people of the Camaguey district. His memory is a nightmare. I have a complete record of the atrocities committed under his orders, but they are unmentionable. Not a single fight, not a single brave deed to his credit; only outrages committed on the old, the sick, the defenseless women and children."

Gen. Palma, before leaving for Washington, thus characterized Weyler:

"He has no reputation as a soldier. What reputation he has is what he has gained for his treatment of invalid men and defenseless women and children."

Dr. J. Garcia Vieta of 428 Lexington Avenue, who returned from Cuba recently, said he had gone there with supplies for an extensive apiary which he owns in the province of Cienfuegos. The duties he was compelled to pay at Havana were greater than the cost of the materials. He found the conditions altogether so bad that he has given up all idea of pushing the business for the present.

He has unbounded confidence in the eventual success of the insurgents.

"It may take one year," he said, "it may take two, or it may take ten, but they will win."

He said none are more ardent in the Cuban cause than the children of Spaniards.

"It has been said," he remarked, "that no representative people are active in this uprising. Well, the doctors and the lawyers are not good for much in the field, but they give their moral support. The Autonomists under Rafael Montoro claim to represent the people, but they do not. The sympathy with the insurgents is general among the Cubans. It is only a question of time. They must win. I told them that by destroying the plantations belonging to American citizens they lost American sympathy. 'But,' they replied, 'American sympathy will not win battles. It would be bought at too great a cost. Spain's resources must be cut off. The plantations idle, their workmen join the army in the field.'"

Señor Pierra said, in regard to American interests: "You must know that the budget of the island calls for $7,000,000 for the army and navy; the interest of the Cuban bonds on the debt of Spain calls for $12,000,000; the salaries of employes on the island and outside of the island—for every cent Spain spends in America is paid by Cuba, even the salary of the Spanish Minister at Washington—calls for $8,000,000 more. That makes $27,000,000. If Spain succeeds in suppressing the revolution, she must support a larger army, because, unless she holds the country under military rule, there would be continual uprisings. The military item will, at the least, amount to $10,000,000.

"The war, before they are through, will cost $150,000,000, and that will make an increase of $8,000,000 in the annual interest, bringing that item up to $20,000,000. Supposing the civil administration and judiciary do not cost more than at present—that is, $8,000,000—you have $38,000,000. With other small items this will become $40,000,000, an increase of $13,000,000, and as the island was not able to pay the $27,000,000 levied upon it before the war, it stands to reason that the condition will be worse.

"In order to meet the necessary expenditures they will have to confiscate $13,000,000 of existing capital. But it must be borne in mind that the budget of $27,000,000 is not all they drain out of the country. They steal about as much more. That is a well-known fact. Therefore, after the war, supposing the conditions remain about the same in this respect, the island will be bled to the extent of about $76,000,000. This to be borne by about 1,600,000 population.

"The net revenue of the island, amounting in the best of times to $80,000,000, will, I should say, after the ravages of war, be not more than $50,000,000 or $60,000,000. Where is the tax coming from?

"Nor must we forget the Spaniards who go to Cuba to amass fortunes and then return to Spain. In good times this has meant from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually taken from Cuba. Of all the money she takes, Spain spends about $720,000 for education and public improvements. Local taxes are extras.

"Don't you think it stands to reason that Americans with Cuban interests will profit by the success of your cause? Cuba will be without debt. Tariff taxes will be reduced 75 per cent. Americans with others having interests in Cuba would be the gainers."

The Cubans of the city are preparing for a celebration in Chickering Hall Monday, the anniversary of the beginning of the present war of independence.

News that gold has been arriving in this city from Cuba for some time past was received with interest in Cuban circles. The Ward Line steamer yesterday brought $600,000, consigned to the Western National Bank. It came from one of the largest banking houses in Havana. As the balance of trade with Cuba is against the United States, the only explanation the Cubans conceive is a fear in Havana of an attack by the insurgents.

HEALTH BOARD MAKES A PROTEST

President Wilson Says Assemblyman Saunders's Bill Will Make Convictions for Adulterating Milk Impossible.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the following resolutions were proposed by President Wilson, and adopted by the board:

Whereas, A bill has been introduced into the Assembly of this State, known as Assembly bill 787, to amend Sections 7 and 22 of Chapter 338, Laws of 1893, known as the agricultural law, and has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture; and

Whereas, Said amendment provides in effect that no conviction shall be had against any person or persons selling or offering for sale adulterated milk, unless the prosecution proves by competent evidence a criminal intent; and

Whereas, Proof of this kind being unobtainable in prosecutions against violators of the milk laws, the passage of the foregoing amendment will impede and defeat the efforts of this department in procuring the conviction and punishment of persons who sell and offer for sale unwholesome milk; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Health of the City of New-York hereby emphatically enters its protest against the passage of said act; further, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby directed to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to the Committee on Agriculture.

In speaking of the resolutions, President Wilson said: "This amendment to the milk law seems to have been designed for the purpose of frustrating our efforts in the direction of obtaining unadulterated milk for the people of New-York. Our evidence of milk adulteration, as every one knows, is obtained by scientific methods of analysis, and the results of this analysis in themselves must be taken as conclusive proof of the adulteration.

"According to this amendment we would have to produce not only such scientific proof, but witnesses who had seen the dairyman or farmer watering his milk, in addition to which we would have to prove that he did so with criminal intent. If it is hard to prove criminal intent in cases of murder, how much more difficult would it be to prove criminal intent in such cases of petty misdemeanor. In short, the amendment seeks to impose upon us an impossible task, and, therefore, we lost no time in voicing our protest."

Police Commissioner Roosevelt, who is a member of the Health Commission, said: "Of course this protest has my emphatic approval. That amendment of Mr. Saunders is simply an infamy—nothing more nor less. It is another of those legislative efforts to encourage crime and to protect criminality."

COL. GRANT IN JOKING MOOD

ALFRED R. CONKLING, HOWEVER, WAS SERIOUSLY INCLINED.

Hence One Letter Answering a Criticism of Commissioner Parker Is Much Regretted.

"I cannot understand why Alfred R. Conkling should undertake to complain of me to my brother Commissioners," said Police Commissioner Parker yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, referring to the letter written by Mr. Conkling complaining of Commissioner Parker's efforts in behalf of the Greater New-York.

"I spend as many hours in the business of the Police Department as any other Commissioner does. I also have a large private practice which I do not propose to neglect. I do not believe that it was intended when I was appointed a Police Commissioner that I should give up all my private business, and I don't propose to do it."

Commissioner Parker had reference to the following letter sent by ex-Assemblyman Conkling to Police Commissioner Grant:

Feb. 13, 1896.

My Dear Col. Grant: I write to notify you that some large taxpayers disapprove of Commissioner Parker's active support of Sentaor Lexow's Greater New-York Consolidation bill.

We do not pay our share of his salary without protesting against his frequent absences from his post of duty for the purpose of agitating the passage of a bill to increase our taxes 15 to 20 per cent. I am told that the Commissioner has twice gone to Albany during office hours. Please show this to President Roosevelt and oblige,

A. R. CONKLING.

This communication was treated by Commissioner Grant as a joke, and on Monday afternoon he sent a facetious reply couched in the following terms:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1896.

My Dear Mr. Conkling: I duly received your favor of the 13th instant, touching Commissioner Parker. I read it with considerable solicitude and something of grief, because, although I personally had watched his course with much apprehension, I had trusted that the public had not gotten on to him.

It is true that Mr. Parker claims that he drew the Greater New-York bill as counsel for the commission in 1895, long before he was Police Commissioner, and it is also true that he declares that the only utterance of his touching the bill since that time has been simply as a lawyer defending the accuracy of his work from a legal standpoint; but I must confess to you that it is easy to see that these are simply subterfuges on his part, calculated to deceive only the unwary. I have frequently considered whether his absences, twice in Albany, four times in Brooklyn (!!) and once at the Criminal Court Building in this city, in attendance upon the hearings on consolidation, were not grave derelictions of duty. I have mentioned this to him, and he threatens that if I complain about it he will complain about Commissioner Roosevelt's absences of four days in Washington in attendance upon the Civil Service Commission, and in visiting Cabot Lodge, a truculent jingo Senator, (see Evening Post,) also Roosevelt's several absences during business hours from this office in delivering lectures at various cities throughout the United States and for mere filthy lucre. He even threatens to complain about me for attending for four or five days the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, a purely memorial occasion, as he vilely avers, unconnected, he says, with any useful activity. I had also, unfortunately, disclosed to him the fact that I am about to spend four days in the near future at Detroit, Mich., at the Michigan Club's meeting, which is a purely political club, and he says he will make that an additional count in my indictment. He even threatens to expose the fact that Commissioner Andrews was lately absent on a pleasant jaunt.

If, somehow or other, these awkward matters could be blotted out of existence, I would gladly join with you in moving against Commissioner Parker for his extreme official negligence, but he is such a mean cuss, under the circumstances, I am a little apprehensive about moving in the matter.

I have, in accordance with your request, shown your letter to Commissioner Roosevelt, and he concurs in my sentiments herein expressed. Please communicate to me anything further that you think needs attention in the line, as I would like to get a cinch upon Parker. Yours very truly,

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

P. S.—If you will read The Tribune of this morning you will see that I have got to move with extreme delicacy in any matter touching upon Parker under the Greater New-York bill.

Mr. Grant's letter was given out for publication in one morning newspaper before it could have reached Mr. Conkling through the mail. This lack of courtesy angered Mr. Conkling, who at first said that he did not think that he would reply to it, but subsequently changed his mind and said that his reply to Col. Grant would probably run somewhat in this fashion: "I have the honor to tender you the assurance of my most distinguished consideration."

Commissioner Grant said yesterday that the letter sent by him to Mr. Conkling was written in a spirit of pleasantry, and he now regretted its publication in the form in which it was done. "Mr. Conkling and I are good friends, and I looked upon the whole matter as a joke, and treated it accordingly. It was simply a bit of pleasantry between friends, and I did not intend that the letter should be published as it was, before its receipt by Mr. Conkling. Its publication was due to a bungle by my secretary. I told him when I gave him the letter to copy that I would not mind if the newspapers should know of it, and it was through his fault that one newspaper obtained the letter for publication. I greatly regret this feature of the matter."

President Roosevelt declined yesterday to discuss the correspondence between Mr. Conkling and Commissioner Grant. "It is a matter entirely between Commissioner Grant and Mr. Conkling," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and I do not wish to say anything about it."

"CHIROPEAN," GLAD HAND

Name of the New Woman's Club in Brooklyn Defined.

HAS AN ACROSTIC SIGNIFICATION

It Betokens Christian Charity and All the Kindred Virtues that Have Enriched the World from Time Immemorial.

The residents of the Eastern District of Brooklyn are considerably puzzled over the name of the new club that was recently started by several prominent women of the district upon lines somewhat similar to those of Sorosis.

The name given to the organization is "Chiropean," and as the word is to them new and mysterious, there has been as much discussion in home circles respecting it as there was once raised over the Mahatma.

What "Chiropean" means few persons seem to know. It is the subject of various and conflicting interpretations. Some seem to think that each letter in the word has some mystic meaning, or some beautiful sentiment after the style of an acrostic, and there have been many contentions for and against the arguments of the various disputants, each of whom has been exercising her guessing faculties to divine the true purport of a society with a high object, and an eminently respectable membership.

There are 250 members already enrolled in the society, all of whom are women of recognized position, and of intellectual power. Their proceedings are private, and their object is to give full scope and an enlarged field to the prerogatives of the twentieth century woman, and to make her in all respects not only the co-equal, but the admitted superior, of the twentieth century man.

In order to obtain an orthodox explanation of the word "Chiropean," a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES requested Mrs. Henry A. Powell, the reputed originator and high priestess of the society, to throw some light upon the troubled opinions regarding a word which promises to have as many controversies associated with it as occurred in the case of the new word which the celebrated Capt. Boycott gave to the world in 1882. Mrs. Powell, who is a highly cultured woman and a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, when interrogated, smiled and said:

"Well, we are accustomed to have the newspapers make fun of our societies, but the 'Chiropean' is quite intelligible, and the word itself has an acrostic signification. The first letter of the word stands for Christianity, the second for Heaven, the third for Industry and Independence, the fourth for the American Republic, and so on down, each letter representing some lofty and soul-stirring inspiration.

"When the name 'Chiropean' was first suggested as the title of the society, it aroused some opposition. As usual in such cases, at the first meeting there were differences of opinion as to the appropriateness of the term, some being of the opinion that it was obscure and classical in origin, others that it smacked of humor, while still more considered it meaningless, but as it was thought that the great merit of the society depended as much upon its originality as anything else, the ladies of the organization did not intend to follow in the lines of any rival society in baptizing the new-comer.

"At a subsequent meeting all the members agreed upon the word 'Chiropean' as being sufficiently striking, mystical, and original for every purpose. At first sight the word appears to have some connection with the science of palmistry, or character reading from the palm of the hand, but it has not, and refers to a concrete sentiment inspired by the ancient and honored practice of handshaking. The hand has had a subtle significance in former ages and nations.

"The emblem of two hands in unison indicates union. The right hand, the iron hand, and the glad hand, have each had its inspiration, and in wars and in heraldry the human hand has been a fertile subject for noble deeds. We are glad of the name 'Chiropean,' and feel that it was a happy and suitable selection for our society."

Another lady who has been intimately associated with the founding of the society, and who knows all about it, is Mrs. Bernard Peters of 83 Lee Avenue. Mrs. Peters said:

"The name 'Chiropean' indicates a happy secret meaning, likely to make the society a source of strength in every good work, and to render it beloved by all its members. It is derived from the Greek word 'chiros,' the hand, and 'peon,' a song. It means, in plain words, a glad hand, or the song, or the music of the hand. Everything in this world can be made the sport of the jesters, and the most solemn subjects can sometimes be profaned. Nothing escapes, and the Chiropean Society is as likely to have its share of criticism from the 'knights of mirth' as any other body. People have had to consult their lexicons since our society was started, and if it had no other effect than to make people read up their classics, it would have accomplished much real good.

"The difficulty the ladies of the society had was to find a word sufficiently chaste in form and comprehensive in meaning to cover, like the terms of a charter, their purposes or development, and for mutual elevation and improvement. It was also necessary to find a single word which would combine terseness and expression. The word 'Community' was suggested as a substitute, and immediately visions of Oneida, and of Rapp, and of Schweinfurth were called up. People thought also of the failures of Brook Farm and of Harmony, and we had no desire to follow these, so we selected the word "Chiropean," as emblematic of triumph in the field of war—victory over evil, and sin, and prejudice, and pride, and a word which signifies much of the affection common to the Masonic fraternity, while it also emblazons the talisman of truth and of triumph in the peculiar field of woman."

Mrs. F. W. Wurster, wife of the Mayor of Brooklyn, is also one of the members of the Chiropean. She was asked for an explanation, but she excused herself.

Mrs. Williams Baird, Jr., said that the first letter of the name stood for Charity, the second for Harmony, and the third for Integrity, and that the remaining letters in the word represent other estimable qualities of mind and heart that were certain to recommend themselves to the sphere of woman.

"Whatever differences were developed by the discussion about the name of the club were happily adjusted at the last meeting, and the word "Chiropean' is destined to be heard from in the future. The society will doubtless spread into something as tangible, as far-reaching, and as useful among women as the Masonic order has among men. Its origin in the City of Churches is likely to give to it an auspicious omen of National significance and of extensive domestic functions. Those who laugh last will laugh best in the case of the Chiropean, but, like every novel undertaking that has been most beneficial to the human race, it will arouse opposition and perhaps silly criticism. Of this, however, the members of the Chiropean are not afraid. The word is there in all its significance, betokening Christian charity and all the kindred virtues that have enriched the world and nerved the crusader and the knight."

Mrs. James A. Sperry, wife of Commissioner Sperry of the new East River Bridge Company, and another of the members of the Chiropean, said she concurred in the opinions of Mrs. Peters, and added that the aims and objects of the club were excellent.

Dissolution of a Relief Association.

Application was made to Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday for the voluntary dissolution of the Mutual Relief Association of 953 Third Avenue, the applicants being Henry S. Herman, President; Meyer Hellman, Treasurer, and twenty-five other Directors of the organization. The order to show cause was set down for June 1, and William C. Arnold was appointed Referee. The organization was incorporated on June 26, 1879, to pay funds to the families of deceased members and to render other necessary assistance.

It was stated that the business has always been conducted economically, but that it is steadily growing less, and can no longer be conducted profitably. For some time past the association has been closing up its business. All the debts have been paid, and there are no assets of any cash value. Appended to the application for dissolution is a list of about 1,000 members.

ACCIDENTS ON THE ELEVATED ROAD

Long Delays Caused on the Sixth Avenue Line by a Broken Axle and a Collision—No One Hurt.

Two accidents occurred on the Sixth Avenue elevated road yesterday morning, one resulting in much damage to a train and both causing long delays to passengers bound up town and down town. No one was hurt in either accident.

As a train of five cars was turning the corner of West Broadway and Third Street, on the up-town track, soon after 8 o'clock, an axle of the engine broke, and the train came to a standstill. The train was going slowly at the time, and the passengers hardly felt the sudden stopping. The passengers walked back to the Bleecker Street station, and took other means of conveyance up town. The engine of the train following pushed the disabled train slowly up town to the switch at Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue.

As a result of the slow movement of the disabled train, those following soon got close together. Near Forty-second Street a train of five cars was obliged to stop suddenly, and the train following was so close that it could not be stopped before there was a collision.

The rear platform of the forward train was smashed, and the passengers were tossed about like rubber balls, but no one was hurt. The steam pipe in the car was broken, and the passengers were alarmed for a time by the escaping steam. The first car of the forward train was thrown against the engine with such force as to render the engine useless. The passengers left the train and walked to the Forty-second Street station.

The dalays caused by this accident resulted in a blockade of both tracks for a long time. An engine from Fifty-eighth Street pulled the disabled train slowly up town. The down-town stations soon became crowded with passengers, and there was much grumbling.

Trains were not again on time until 10 o'clock. The police did not report the accident to Headquarters.

TAMSEN EXONERATES KEEPER BENNETT

Says He Did Not Injure a Woman Prisoner by Throwing a Hammer.

Sheriff Tamsen made a statement yesterday regarding the alleged assault on Mrs. Williams, a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, by Keeper Bennett with a hammer, which is said to have slipped from his hand while he was amusing himself with it.

"This woman," said Sheriff Tamsen, "was delivered at the jail on Jan. 29 last in a sick and delicate condition, and has since been under the care of the Federal physician at the jail. The physician did ask the Warden for a nurse for her, but as it was out of his province to provide one the doctor was referred to the United States Marshal, who sent a nurse.

"The statement that she was struck by a hammer thrown by Keeper Bennett there is absolutely untrue. I investigated the matter this morning, and learned that about a week ago Bennett was on the first tier, repairing a cell, and called to another keeper, who was on the ground floor, to throw him up a hammer, which the keeper did, but Bennett failed to catch the hammer, and it fell to the floor. It injured no one, however, and three of the civil prisoners say so.

"It is true that I discharged Bennett and another keeper, but their dismissal was due to my investigation of the bottle of whisky smuggled into the jail on Dec. 31 last."

The Sheriff said, in conclusion: "The story about the Williams woman was manufactured by a prisoner, who has been selling news to the papers."

Robertson Will Hear Evidence.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Gov. Morton, in the matter of the charges preferred against Sheriff Tamsen of New-York, to-day appointed William H. Robertson of Katonah, Westchester County, Commissioner to take testimony and report to him the material facts which may be established by the evidence. He has also directed the Attorney General to conduct the prosecution of the charges.

NAMED AFTER WELL-KNOWN PLAYS

Curious Nicknames Given to Actors by Their Traveling Mates.

The members of traveling theatrical troupes would frequently pass many a weary and monotonous hour upon the train if they did not concoct something that was especially amusing to members of their profession. Manager Jacob Litt's "The War of Wealth" company, now at the Star Theatre, has traveled over 10,000 miles the present season, and among the amusing pastimes that its members have engaged in is to apply the names of well-known plays to the members of the company, so that the title of the play will in some manner suggest some of the prominent characteristics of the person to whom it is applied.

Ben Cotton, who, when on the road, is always looking for "homelike" hotels where they have rocking chairs, "home cooking," and where he can toast his slippers, has been nicknamed "All the Comforts of Home." The only homely lady of the company is known as "Nobody's Claim." Another member who has a weakness for poker is referred to as "The Jack of Diamonds." A. W. Dingwall, Manager Litt's genial general manager, whose ancestors were from the Highlands of Scotland, is mentioned as "Rob Roy." A property man who used to be with the company and liked his toddy was "The Ten Nights in a Barroom" of the organization; an Irish stage carpenter, "Kerry Gow"; a newly married lady of the company, "The Wife"; the quiet and unassuming juvenile man, "Still Waters Run Deep"; a close-fisted actor, "Money Mad"; the villain of the play, "The Marble Heart," and a lovesick comedian, "Love's Labor's Lost."

COL. WARING IN POLICE COURT

Had a Youth Fined for Littering the Street and Abusing a Sweeper.

Col. George E. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, came to Essex Market Court yesterday to see that David Graham, seventeen years old, of 236 West Forty-eighth Street, was severely dealt with for harassing Alexander Miller, a street sweeper.

Graham is a driver employed at 196 Forsyth Street, and it is alleged has been in the habit for some time of driving through Eleventh Street and scattering small pieces of paper over the street. When remonstrated with by Miller, who was trying to keep his section clean, he told the latter that it was his business to sweep up whatever was thrown on to the steet, and also swore at the sweeper. Col. Waring drove through the street yesterday, and also remonstrated with Graham, who abused the Commissioner. Magistrate Flammer fined the youth $3, which he paid.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS. First in the field with choicest assortment at the late low prices. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—A Swedish girl as competent chambermaid or parlormaid; has good city reference; like to go to Newport. L. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; best city reference. 880 3d Av. Slade's.

CHAMBERMAID.—In good, private family; good reference; English, F. B., care of R. Bedford, 229 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, willing girl; willing to assist with washing; reference. 804 Columbus Av., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress in private family; best city reference. 1,167 2d Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; will assist with laundry work; best city references. 916 6th Av., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, 159 East 97th St. Tobin.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; good reference. 56 West 28th St., Hunt's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; good city references. E. C., Box 828 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and to assist with laundry work; can be well recommended by last employer. 231 East 58th St. Butler.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—By neat young girl as chambermaid or laundress; willing and obliging; best references. Call, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, 31 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist in waiting; has good city reference. 423 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in hotel or apartment house; good reference. S. R., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl; excellent English references. Drew, 78 West 48th St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in small family. 341 East 30th St., basement bell.

Companions.

USEFUL COMPANION.—By an energetic, refined woman, with executive ability and experience, as useful companion or mother's help; superior reference. M. H., 270 West 23d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; can get up dinner parties and luncheons; reference from present employers. Katie, Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all its branches, where kitchenmaid is kept; can take entire charge; get up company dinners and luncheons; first-class personal city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place two competent Protestant girls, one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call two days at 19 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a young English girl as cook in a small private family; no washing; wages $20; city references. Russell, care of Mrs. Betjeman, 230 3d Av.

COOK.—By neat, competent, economical cook and laundress; very obliging; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a woman, 34, as first-class cook in a private family, country preferred; good baker; soups, meats, entrées; reference; wages $25. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best reference; where kitchenmaid is kept; can take entire charge. Answer by letter, care Miss Lynch, 220 East 29th St.

COOK.—By an active American woman; will take charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; best city references from last employer. 317 West 35th St., Room 12.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters, to go together in private family; one, good cook, other as chambermaid; best city reference. F., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a professional cook, (German;) good caterer and manager; capable of taking full charge; two years' reference; state wages. H., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class city references; last employer can be seen; wages from $25 to $30. 463 Columbus Av., Rock's bell.

COOK.—By German as professional cook; good caterer and manager; capable to take full charge; two years' reference; state wages. H., 250 3d Av.

COOK.—By a clean, reliable woman as good plain cook; good laundress; or to do general work in a small family; reference from last employer. 241 West 38th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city references from last employer. 331 Madison Av., no cards.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a first-class North German cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; personal city references. Call, from 10 to 4, at 38 East 57th St.

COOK.—By North of Ireland woman to do plain cooking, washing, ironing, or housework for two in flat in city; good references. 202 East 26th St., second floor.

COOK.—First-class; will assist in washing; best reference; no objection to country. 158 East 48th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook and assist with washing; best city reference. 200 East 40th St., ring first bell.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business; can take entire charge of kitchen; good reference. 306 West 39th St., first floor; ring once.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook, washing, and ironing; best city reference; lady can be seen. 246 East 57th St. Mrs. Strauss.

COOK.—By a good plain family cook; willing to assist with washing; good reference. Apply, two days, at 159 West 33d St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By good German cook; no washing or ironing; good reference. 349 East 34th St., dentist.

COOK, &c.—By a competent German woman; a good cook and laundress, and good baker; country only. 167 East 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as good cook and laundress; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a French cook; thoroughly competent in her duties; by day, week, or month; best city reference. 354 West 39th St., third floor.

COOK.—By an American girl; good references. Call or address, for two days, Cook, care of Miss Lofgren, 206 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a young woman; excellent cook and laundress; private family; best city reference. 262 West 77th St.

COOK.—By a competent Scotch cook; city references. D., care of Feeney, 1,062 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a competent person; is excellent baker; first-class reference from last place. 802 8th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook and laundress; best reference. 506 West 48th St., Brazil's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; ten years' reference; city or country; flat preferred. 303 East 60th St., third bell; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class North of Ireland cook in private family; best city reference. 210 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of fancy dishes; city or country; city reference. 534 5th Av.

COOK.—By a young, respectable girl as fine cook; private family or boarding house; best city reference. 115 West 53d St., Goodven's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family; best city reference. M. M., Box 133, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in all branches; small private family; $20; references. Conwell, 339 East 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class American Protestant woman to cook by day or week; best city reference. 133 West 62d St., Lavery's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class young cook; no washing; moderate wages; good references. Advertiser, 56 West 28th St., Hunt's bell.

COOK.—Competent; private family; best city reference. M. B., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class references; city or country. 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—By good German cook; no washing or ironing; good references. 349 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; has good reference; wages, $20. 350 West 37th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable, experienced woman; wishes washing, ironing; houses, offices, bachelor apartments cleaned; excellent references. 317 East 35th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By strong young woman; wishes work by the day; good washer and cleaner; well recommended. 200 East 40th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a widow to do washing a few days each week or laundry work; first-class references. Higgins, 217 East 84th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, work by day, or to take in washing. 12 East 53d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in cutting and fitting evening and home gowns, wishes engagements by the day; best reference. L., care of Lundin, 350 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker in every respect, permanent situation as seamstress in private family. L. M., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and trimmer; go out by the day; formerly with "Redfern"; reference; street and evening gowns. Dressmaker, 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes few more customers at $1.50 per day; Taylor's system. B., 523 East 85th St. Minion.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class in every respect; in private family by day or week. L. M., Box 118, 1,243 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; cutting, fitting perfect; personal references; by the day. Miss Dahmer, 753 Columbus Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful; desires a few more pupils. Successful, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly experienced French Swiss; German fluently; fancy needlework; elementary branches; entire charge growing children; best city references; country preferred. W. R., care of the Rev. Mr. Sieker, 146 Elizabeth St.; no cards.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German visiting governess; highly recommended; desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English; fine musician; Berlin Hochschule diploma. Miss Wustenberg, 381 West 57th St.

Housekeepers.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Good manager; excellent cook; able to take full charge for a party of gentlmen; by middle-aged Protestant woman; highly recommended; country preferred. Housekeeper, 200 East 56th St.

Housework.

HOUSEMAID.—By a young woman as thorough housemaid; assist in waiting; best city references. M. C., 554 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman for two in family, or cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. K., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged German in a small family. Mr. Riechers, 585 Lexington Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid in private family; willing and obliging. Bakery, 703 9th Av., care Mrs. Hennessy.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE GOVERNESS.—By a North German girl; good dressmaker and fine needleworker; understands hairdressing; references. F. M., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; good knowledge of dressmaking. Present employer's, 35 East 10th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By an experienced North German girl as lady's maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her duties; no objection to traveling; best city reference. 72 West 95th St., dressmaker's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; willing to travel; best references. A. B., care Mrs. Saunier, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated German Protestant in American family; good city references. K. C., cars Mrs. Schnakenberg, 201 East 82d St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of sewing and the duties of maid; Protestant; good city reference. Call or address 645 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dress